Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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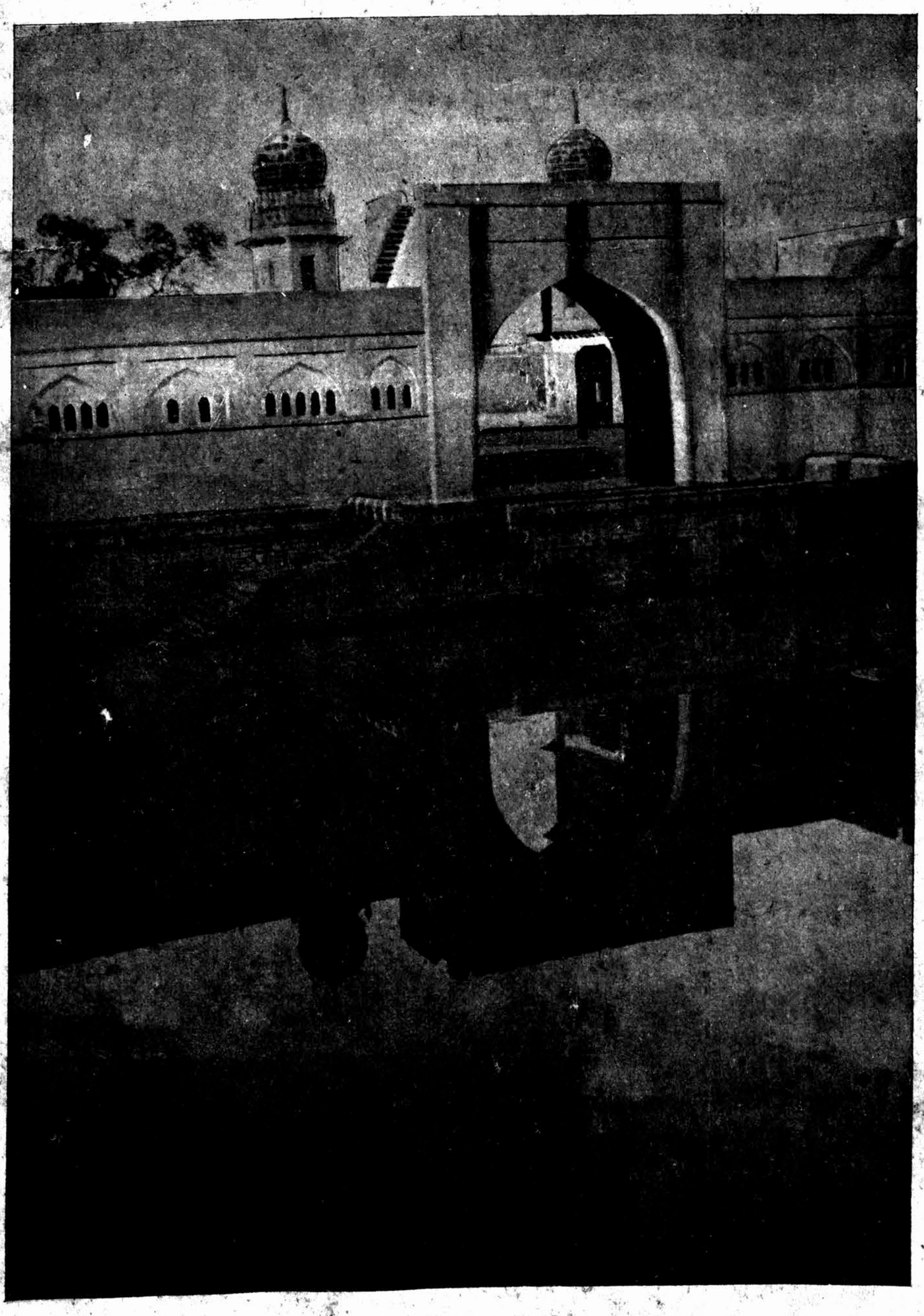
VOL. XXIII NO. 25 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS



The Taj Bawdi--- Bijapur

Joan of Arc, France's national heroine, is held by Nazi political theorists, apparently to be the original Fuehrer, "like Hitler saving her people from despair and acting in the profound conviction that one must defend one's country against enemies abroad and at home."

BAHRAM, UNBEATEN HORSE, WINS DERBY

Bahram the Aga Khan's unbeaten horse, won the Derby at Epsom, ridden by Freddie Fox. Sir Abe Bailey's Robin Goodfellow, ridden by T. Weston, was second, and Lord Astor's Field Trial, ridden by R. Dick, was third. Photo shows the Aga Khan leading in the winner.

Girl pipers of Dagenham playing a Highland tune for the people of Ypres before leaving that city for their return journey from the continent. They visited the European battlefields and played a lament at the famous Menin Gate war memorial.

A. Alyoshina of Leningrad, has established a new world's back-stroke swimming record in the pool of the Proletarian District, Moscow, by covering 400 metres in 6 minutes 7.2 seconds. The previous world's record was held by an Englishwoman who covered the distance in 6 minutes 12.4 seconds.

Hindu ladies of Bombay worshipping the banyan tree (—here a sprig of it only) on the Vata Savitri day which came off on Sunday last.

Representatives of various countries who attended the Oriental Tourist Conference recently held at Tokyo were invited to a tea party by Mayor Ushizuka, at the Kiyozumi Park. Picture shows, members of the Conference at the Park.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

'We Are Custodians Of Congress' Honour'

NARENDRA DEV DEFENDS SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

Appeal For More Active Sympathy For Labour

"REFORMS MUST BE WRECKED"

"We want to enhance the prestige of the Congress and we shall do all that lies in our power to build it into a powerful organisation".

"We regard ourselves as custodians of the Congress honour and it is for this reason that we want the Congress to keep firm to the path which it chalked out for itself at the momentous sessions of Lahore in 1929."

Congress And Labour

In the above words, Acharya Narendra Dev presiding over the First Gujerat Congress Socialist Conference at Ahmedabad made a vigorous defence of the Congress Socialist programme and ideology.

Proceeding, Mr. Narendra Dev appealed to the Congress to enlarge its influence by changing its attitude towards labour from one of indifference to that of active sympathy.

"That Old Barren Path"

Criticising the activities of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the "inability of its representatives to remain faithful to their electon pledges", Mr. Narendra Dev warned the Congress against being dragged into the "old barren path of Constitutionalism and Reformism" and pleaded for giving a clear mandate without any equivocation.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Narendra Dev's presidential address:—

Ever since its birth the Congress Socialist Party has been assailed from all sides and subjected to all sorts of criticisms, both from the right and the left. Some of these criticisms are utterly childish; some are based on ignorance or misconception of the Party's principles and aims; some again have been hurled against us simply for the purpose of vilification; while there are others which are such as should command our attention. All genuine criticisms should be welcomed inasmuch as they afford an opportunity for self-review; and I shall try to answer some of them and in doing so shall incidentally state the Party's position.

CRITICISMS OF CONGRESSMEN

Criticisms coming from the right are generally of a two-fold nature. One criticism is that the Congress Socialists are first and foremost inter-nationalists and as such cannot be wholly depended upon in the fight for independence. It is said that situations may arise in which we may be persuaded to sacrifice the freedom of our country for the sake of socialism. Let me at once disarm the suspicion by stating emphatically that there is no antagonism between independence and socialism. As a matter of fact, socialism cannot be built without the conquest of power and in the present conditions of India the anti-imperialist struggle is only a prelude to socialism. We are not lacking in national pride either. Of course we hate chauvinism and do not subscribe to the dictum "my country, right or wrong". Nor do we want to deprive other peoples of their inheritance but rather wish to cultivate friendly relations with them and build in co-operation a world society that is free from exploitation and oppression and is founded on free association of mankind.

CLASS STRUGGLE

The other criticism is that we are disrupting the struggle for independence by raising the issue of class struggle at this stage. We may be forgiven for pointing out that under present conditions it is impossible to win independence without mobilising the workers and peasants for the political struggle. Unfortunately the Congress has hitherto not paid adequate attention to the question of reaching the masses

(Continued on page 42)

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE MEETS

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

The first Gujerat Socialist Conference met here this evening Acharya Narendra Dev presiding. A large number of delegates from different districts of Gujerat attended, the youths predominating.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

Acharya Narendra Dev then delivered his presidential address. The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow morning.—United Press.

Ban On Shaukat Ali

ORDER SERVED BY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY, PROHIBITING ENTRY INTO SIND

Holding Enquiry Into Karachi Firing Incident Also Disallowed

The following order was served on Maulana Shaukat Ali by the Commissioner of Police, on Saturday:—

"Maulana Shaukat Ali, (S|o Abdul Ali Khan).

"Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932 (XVI of 1932), the Governor-in-Council has invested me with his powers under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act,

"And whereas I, W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, am satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you Maulana Shaukat Ali, son of Abdul Ali Khan, are about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety and peace and after having taken into consideration the record in writing made by me of the statement made by you;

"Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act, I am hereby pleased by this order to direct:—

1. That you shall not enter, reside, remain in the province of Sind;

2. That you shall abstain from every act in furtherance of a proposal (hereinafter referred to as the said proposal) to hold an inquiry into the circumstances which led to the incident of firing at Karachi on the 19th March, 1935, on the occasion of the execution of Abdul Qayum and any other event connected with the said incident;

3. That you shall abstain from encouraging, inciting or assisting any person to do any act in pursuance of the said proposal.

"Dated at Bombay this day of 22nd June, 1935.

(Sd.) W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police."

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1935.

Shaukat Ali's Statemtnt

In this connection, Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"At about 12 noon a C.I.D. Inspector came to the Khilafat House and gave me a message from Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of Police, that he would be glad to see me at 2 in the afternoon. I was feeling a little unwell, but since I was intending to leave to-night for Karachi, I thought this call had something to do with the Non-official Inquiry Committee, and so reached the Police Commissioner's office in time to meet Mr. Smith, and Mr. Pettigara, who also was there. I smilingly asked what orders there were for me. Mr. Smith inquired as to the object of my proposed visit to Karachi, whereupon I dictated to him a statement to the following effect:—

STATEMENT TO COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

"I have expressed my views in the press, from the public platform and while talking with responsible Govt. officials that it was a very unwise decision to refuse even an official enquiry into the Karachi firing. We believe that as we have constructive work before us Muslims, we should not have occasions for excitement, and for this reason, whenever Muslims had had a genuine grievance, we thought the best thing was to listen to them and redress them. Therefore it was decided by the Muslim members of the Central Legislature to appoint a non-offi-

(Continued on Page 7)

SENATORS TO URGE ROOSEVELT TO INCREASE SILVER PURCHASES

Plea For Stimulation Of Trade And Stabilisation Of World Currencies,

Special To "Chronicle"
NEW YORK, June 23.

Senator Thomas has stated that he expects 46 senators will sign a petition, asking President Roosevelt to increase silver purchases, based on the contention of stimulating trade and stabilizing world currencies.

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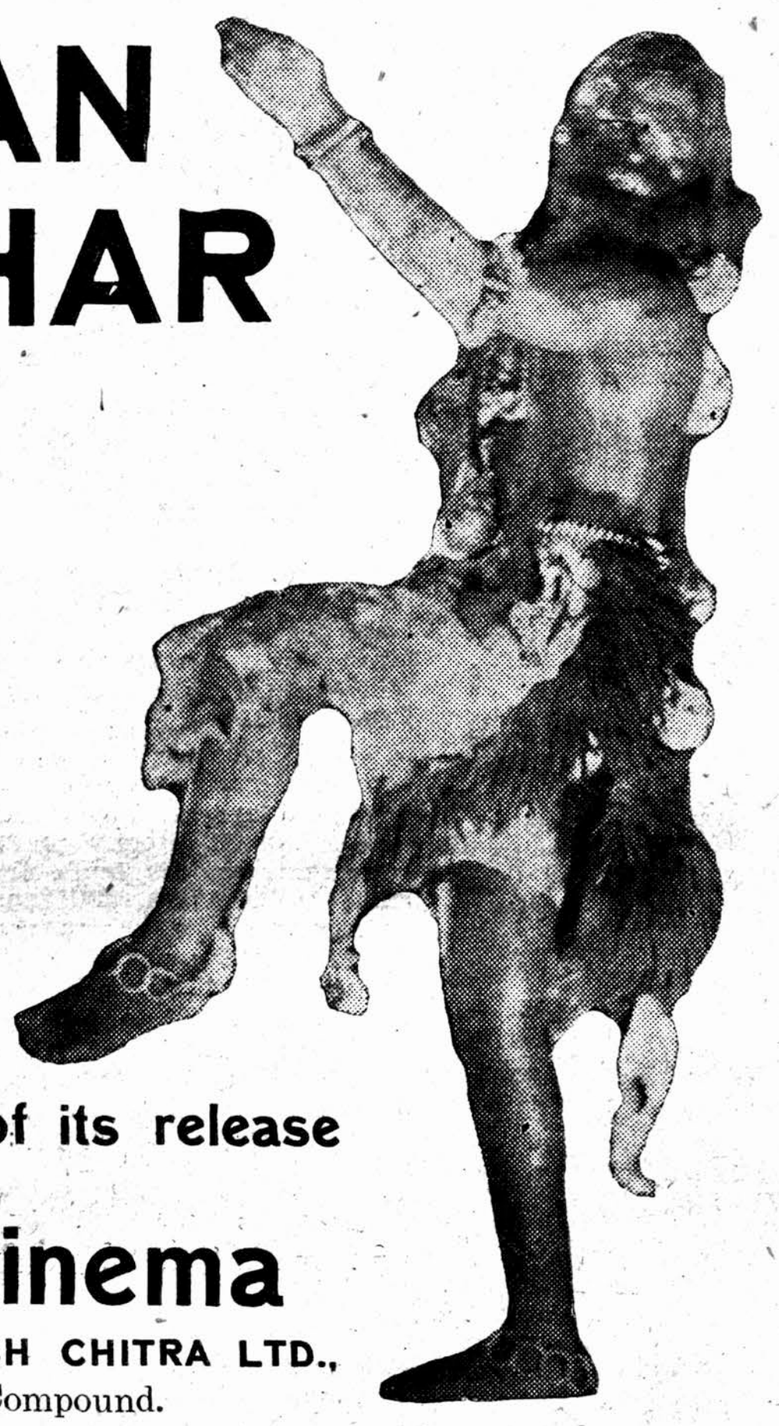

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alias
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Direction—Mr. MEHBOOB.
Photography—Mr. F. IRANI.
Sound—Mr. DHARAMSEY.

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Landlord Refused Refund Of Commission

Small Causes Court Gives Important Ruling In Test Case Regarding Distress Levied Against Tenant's Goods

Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, delivered an important judgment relating to landlords and tenants, at the Small Causes Court on Tuesday last, in a test case initiated at the instance of the Bombay Advocates' Association.

The facts that led to the test case were that till January 1 last if a landlord levied distress against the goods of his tenant for the recovery of the rent due to him and if the same was settled within five days of the levying of the distress between the landlord and the tenant or if the tenant paid into court the amount of rent and costs of distress within that period, then the fees paid by the landlord under the heading "Order to sell" and "Commission" were refunded to him after deducting the poundage for the custody of the goods at the rate of four pies in the rupee or the approximate value of the goods.

This practice of refunding the fees had existed since 1879. On January 1, 1935, an office order was directed to be issued by the Chief Judge, Mr. A. A. Chitre, that no portion of the fees charged under the head "Commission" should be refunded to the landlord, even if the distress was settled within five days. The effect of the order was that the practice which had been in existence for over 50 years was immediately stopped.

Test Case Launched

It was decided by the Bombay Advocates' Association to challenge the validity of this order by a test case. Accordingly a distress warrant was applied for the recovery of two months' rent amounting to Rs. 10 and in execution of the warrant a chair was seized by a bailiff and removed to the court godown.

The same day a sum of Rs. 10-8 was paid to the Registrar as the amount of rent and costs of distress and an application was made to the Registrar for releasing the articles seized, contending that the distress should be set aside on this payment.

The Registrar however declined to release the articles and he directed that Rs. 12, including Rs. 2 for costs, should be paid before the distress could be set aside. A notice was therefore applied for, and granted, calling upon the landlord to show cause why the distress should not be set aside.

Mr. S. B. Dadyburjur with Mr. Chotalal Jekissondas argued the case on behalf of the landlord. Mr. A. S. Davar with Mr. D. S. Deodhar argued the case on behalf of the tenant.

Judgment

In the course of a very lengthy judgment the Judge observed that the provisions of the law relating to distress for house rent were contained in chapter 8 of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act read with the third schedule of the Act.

Under these provisions landlord was given the right to make an application, supported by an affidavit, to a Judge or the Registrar for the issue of a warrant and after the issue of such warrant a bailiff duly appointed for the purpose levied the distress by seizing the tenant's property making an inventory of such property and giving a notice to the tenant informing him that unless he paid the amount of rent claimed by the landlord within five days or obtained an order from the Judge or the Registrar to the contrary, the property would be appraised and sold.

A landlord who applied for a distress required the service of a Judge or the Registrar in considering the application supported by an affidavit and in granting him a warrant to distrain and also a subsequent order to sell. After the grant of the warrant to distrain, the landlord required the service of a bailiff to levy the distress, to inventory the goods, to give notice to the tenant, to impound the goods on the premises or to remove them to the court premises and to keep them safe, to appraise them, to give a further notice to the tenant and ultimately to sell the property.

Fees For Services.

For all these services, the fees to be demanded and received were only those as shown in the third schedule. The fees prescribed under the heads "Affidavit and Warrant to Distrain" and "Order to Sell" related to the services which the landlord got from a Judge or the Registrar in considering the application, granting him a warrant, and in making a subsequent order to sell. A maximum fee of Rs. 3 irrespective of the amount of the rent was prescribed for that purpose.

The services which the landlord got from the bailiff or Appraiser were intended to be remunerated under the heading "Commission," which prescribed an "ad valorem" scale.

It was argued on behalf of the tenant that the column headed "Commission" should be read as "Commission on Sale," and that as no sale had taken place so far as his property was concerned, the costs of distress which the tenant was bound to pay did not include the commission item.

There was however no warrant for this contention because the fees charged under the heading "Commission" were the fees not only for selling the goods seized under the distress warrant but a lump payment for a series of services to be rendered to the landlord and the landlord having become entitled to all these services on the payment of all the commission, if he chose not to avail himself of one or them, namely, services for sale because he settled with the tenant, would not in law have a right to get the whole or any portion of the commission which he had paid in lump for all these services refunded.

Only A Concession.

Whoever was responsible for starting this practice did not regard the refund in any sense as a matter of the landlord's right in law but only as a concession "ex gratia."

Such a concession, long as it might have been granted, did not establish any sort of prescriptive right in future landlords, to recover the same and it was liable to be withdrawn at any time if the executive authority deemed fit to do so. There was no order of Government nor any rule of the High Court sanctioning the refund.

With regard to the contention that the practice had been in force up to December 31, 1934, under the terms of the Act and that it would remain in force unless and until it was cancelled or varied by rules made by the High Court, the Judge held that the section did not give validity to all practices but it related only to the law and any rules and declarations made or purporting to be made with regard to the practice or procedure in force. It could not apply to a matter of substantive right of the party to get a refund.

The landlord was not entitled to a refund of the "Commission" fees paid by him in court, although the amount of rent and costs of distress might have been paid in Court within five days of the seizure of the goods and the tenant could not get the return of the goods unless he was willing to pay the costs of distress including the "commission" fees.

The notice was therefore discharged.

PATRICIDE CHARGE FAILS

Story Of Hindu Youth Whom His Uncle Refused To Adopt

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 21.

The trial of Ganpat Narayan Mhatra (18) and Tukaram Vithu Mhatra (25) who were committed to sessions on March 30 last by Mr. K. R. Shitut, First Class Magistrate of Pen, on charges of having murdered the father of the first accused on the night of December 18 last with a scythe at Narwel while the deceased was asleep, concluded yesterday before Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, who, accepting the unanimous verdict returned by the Jury that the accused were not guilty, acquitted both Ganpat and Tukaram.

The prosecution story was that Ganpat was the youngest son of the deceased Narayan Ram Mhatra by his first wife Poshi. While an infant, Ganpat was to be adopted by his uncle Bama, but later the uncle refused. Hence Ganpat returned to his father Narayan about three years ago.

One year after his marriage Ganpat had frequent quarrels with his father. When the son asked for his share in the ancestral property, the father demanded of him the marriage expenses. Ganpat was alleged to have beaten and threatened to kill his father.

On the night of December 18 last Ganpat with his accomplice Tukaram were alleged to have murdered Narayan with a scythe at Narwel, when the deceased was asleep. They were further alleged to have removed pots from the deceased's house.

The accused denied the charges.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. V. R. Gupte for the first accused and Mr. K. N. Dharap for the second.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A Cultured and Beautiful bride of reform views (no caste—community restriction. Matric or near preferred) for a Bisa Agarwal bachelor, aged 27. Box 4390, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

Wanted Chief Agent for the City and Presidency of Bombay and Division Organisers on pay and/or Commission for a progressive life office with very liberal and attractive terms to Agents and Policy-holders. Apply stating past experience, etc. to the Managing Agents, Swadeshi Bima Co., Ltd., Agra. (4272).

Import Agent requires six Graduates to be trained for managers' posts upcountry. Those not afraid of hard work and willing invest cash security need apply Selected candidates would earn minimum Rs. 2,000 yearly. Apply Box No. 4413, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted responsible man to be in charge of Cash and Stocks of a running business in Bombay. Salary Rs. 60-20-250. Six months' notice on either side. Cash investment deposit returnable on termination of services Rs. 2,500 required. A great opportunity for an honest and ambitious worker to get into settled employment for life holding brilliant future prospects. Apply Box No. 4394, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Modern airy independent three and four roomed blocks in newly built Indira Nivas, Bhawanishanker Road, Dadar, for High Class Hindus, close to Bazar, Station. Rents moderate. Apply on spot or Phone Rajguru 42860. (4418).

56. EDUCATIONAL

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1018.

Technical Scholarship for Jain Students.—Babu Vijaykumar Technical Scholarship of Rs. 15 per month is to be given by Shree Patan Jain Mandal Boarding to a deserving student studying in Technical line and who has previously studied in the Patan High School or stayed in Shree Patan Jain Mandal Boarding. Applications should be sent with proper address and marks of the last examination to Shree Patan Jain Mandal Boarding, Dhunji St., Bombay No. 3, not later than 30-6-1935. (4407).

Dangers Of Defects In Electric Wiring

Workman Gets Shock And Dies On Spot

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Narsanna Ushanna, (30 years) a day labourer, received a fatal electric shock on Friday morning, while cleaning the floor of a building at Doctor Street, preparatory to cementing it.

The mason and other persons who rushed to the spot also received shocks but had a miraculous escape.

An Assistant Electrical Inspector, attached to the P. W. D., Bombay, was immediately requisitioned to the scene of occurrence.

He opined that faulty earthing was responsible for the fatility. A lead covered wire ran the whole length of the garret, to cement which coolies were engaged.

At the inquest to-day the jury censured the owner of the building and gave a warning to all building owners in the City.

P. W. D. Asked To Take Action

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to electric shock causing arrest of respiration.

"We are satisfied," they added, "that the fatality would not have occurred if the owner of the house, Nazaralli Vallibhai Motorwalla, had maintained his electric installation in a safe condition as required by Regulation 41 of the Indian Electricity Act IX of 1910."

"We trust," they continued, "that the P.W.D. will take action against him. At the same time we feel it our duty publicly to admonish the owners of buildings to have their installations examined periodically by a competent electrical contractor and satisfy themselves that the installations are in a safe condition as required by the law."

MASON'S EVIDENCE.

Mowla Rahimbux, a mason, deposed that he had engaged the deceased that morning for repairs in the house of Alli Hussnalli Nasaralli at Doctor Street, near the Bhoris' Masjid.

The deceased was clearing the floor of all rubbish and he was at about 10-30 about to go to the third floor.

Suddenly he turned back and saw the deceased struggling hard. He got frightened and sent for the owner of the house. Some others rushed to the spot and all received shocks. By this time the man was dead.

The police were sent for, and a message to the Electrical Inspector to P. W. D. was despatched.

PROBABLE DEFECT.

Mr. K. R. I. Mistry, Assistant Electrical Inspector to the P. W. D. in giving evidence stated that he found a lead-covered wire running the whole length of the garret. There was a gas-pipe running parallel to the lead-covered wire.

In the lead-covered wire and at a point corresponding to the spot where the tragedy occurred, he discovered a fresh cut, presumbly caused by a blow from a weapon, such as a trowel. It might be, he stated, that the deceased had handled the trowel and accidentally exposed the lead covering of the wire.

He noticed a break in the earthing of the wiring. It was this defect that was the main cause of the mischief, witness continued, and had this earth-wire been in order the fatality would not have occurred.

He suggested that owners of buildings with electric installations should be publicly exhorted to have their installations periodically tested thoroughly by licensed electrical contractors.

The jury then returned the verdict stated above.

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra, opens 15th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted. Get Prospectus. (4403).

Wanted matric and other students, desirous of learning wireless. Good prospects. Fresh Batch opening shortly. Apply with anna stamp. Radio Electric Post Box No. 3587, Bombay. (4551).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges, Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (4318).

Calcutta College of Insurance— Wanted students for studying Insurance and Banking. Diplomas and facilities for Foreign qualifications given. Apply with 2 as. stamp for Prospectus. Special facilities for women students. Apply: H. K. Sarkar, M.A. (Secretary, Calcutta College of Insurance), 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

(1169).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Egyptian Jam made from ripe Popaiyas most beneficial to health can be had from Perry & Co., Grant Road, J. B. Irani, Crawford Market and Manu Stores, Gunbow Street, Fort. (1178).

APPRECIATED IN DISTANT LANDS

Tairsee On Work Of Passengers And Traffic Relief Association

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Annual General body Meeting of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber this afternoon.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in his presidential address referred to the useful work done by the Association during the year and said: "It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to know that our work is being appreciated in distant lands by foreign institutions."

A strong plea for the establishment of Tourist Agencies in India similar to those in foreign countries was made by Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the Vice-president of the association.

"It is high time that Government and a public body like the Bombay Municipality ought seriously to think of paying attention to the question of development of Tourist traffic in this country" he added.

The numerous improvements that have to made in the Third Class Railway compartments were referred to by the Joint Secretary, Mr. P. E. Ghamat.

During the year the annual report of the Association for 1934-35 says the Joint Secretary, Mr. G. G. Morarji, undertook a world tour and got into touch with the several foreign Tourist Bureaux. The report relates numerous complaints of Railway passengers that were attended to by the Association and other efforts made to ameliorate the general grievances of passengers.

The account of receipts and expenditure for the year under question, shows an excess of expenditure over income by Rs. 863-2-3.

WHEN

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QUETTA 'QUAKE
SHOWING:—
Glimpses of the Martial Law regime and Relief Work
Complete devastation of well-known land-marks and whole villages
The Sealed City and the much-talked of Bruce Road.
The Parsi Fire Temple
The R. A. F. desolation
and unforgettable scenes of devastation all around of the most terrible tragedy of modern times
FROM TO-DAY
AT
THE CAPITOL
THE CAPITOL
Along with Warner Bros.'
THE RIGHT TO LIVE
AND AT
THE ROXY
THE ROXY
Along with Premier Films' popular Gujarati version of
"GHAR JAMAI"
"GHAR JAMAI"
You have read about the holocaust at Quetta in the daily papers from hour to hour; but it's only when you see Imperial's one and only Film of the
QUETTA 'QUAKE
that you will begin to realise that not all the cold print of countrywide journalism catches up by half
THE NAKED TRUTH
ABOUT THE 'QUAKE
IN QUETTA
Described in a vivid English commentary by A. G. Norman and M. N. Brown
Imperial is donating the proceeds from this film to the Relief of the Sufferers
SEE THE TRUTH AND DO YOUR BIT

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 7, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 21, 1354
Parsi: Deh 20, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
High Tide: 4-40; 17-00
Low Tide: 10-25; 23-39

MONDAY, June 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.
In aid of the children of areas stricken by the earthquake. Theatrical show "On the Spot," Royal Opera House 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 25.

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. R. A. (Colaba), Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
In aid of the children of areas stricken by the earthquake. Theatrical show "On the Spot," Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 26.

Harwood League (First Division): Durhams vs. 3rd Field Brigade, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line Steamer ClanMaciver arrived in London on the 20th evening

TAPASWI R. L. GHARAT.

The Eighty-first Birthday of Tapaswi Ramji Laxman Gharat, the Veteran leader of Kolaba District, will be Celebrated in Vithal Mandir at Sasavne (Kolaba Dist.) at 2 p.m. today (Sunday) when Sjt. N. C. Kelkar (Poona) will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Religions and Religion" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held in the Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the 23rd Annual Report together with the Statement of Accounts etc. There will be a Social Gahering, earlier, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

THOUSANDS
Saw her yesterday
PATRIOTS PLEASE!
Muster Strong
to meet
RATANBAI
The Empress of Emotions
in
Eastern Arts'
SENSATIONAL SOCIAL PICTURE
"Bharat-ki-Beti"
or the
DAUGHTER OF INDIA
with DADI SARKARI, HAMID, SAROJINI, KAMALA, AMIR, KARNATKI, & an ALL STAR CAST
Do not fail to bring
YOUR FAMILIES
She will
ENCHANT, INSTRUCT,
ELEVATE Them
DAILY, at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY Matinee at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA
TALKIES, DUBASH THEATRE.
Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Times Square Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" and a Film of "Quetta Earthquake" Time as usual.
SWASTIK— "Kamroodesh-ki-Kamini". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—The Right to Live" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Mississippi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show, at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Magic Wand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Birbal-ki-Beti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p m.
KRISHNA—"Bharat-ki- Beti" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Judgment of Allah" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10-30 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha Yagna" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee today at 3 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Shaking Hands with a Hurricane." A Talk by "Sinbad." 7-45 p.m. The Leeds Model Prize Band, conducted by N. Sidebottom 8-15 p.m. A Religious Service.* relayed from the Church Army Headquarters' Mission Church, London. 9 p.m. The Gershom Parkington Quintet. Winifred Fisher (Soprano). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. The B B C Military Band; conductor. B. Walton O'Donnell. John Morel (Baritone). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
!Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Classical and Light Music. 12 noon. The Band of H.M.'s Coldstream Guards, conducted by Capt. J C Windram. 1-30 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m The Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay. 7-45 p.m. Empire relay. 8-15 p m. Weather Report and News. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Light Classical Music. 10 p.m. Close down.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.—The Anniversary of the late Dr. Bhau Daji Laud will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. M D Altekar will speak.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.—The Jewish Liturgy study class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagaon to-day (Sunday) 3-30 p.m.

SHIVAJI PUBLIC SCHOOL:—A variety entertainment will be given in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Fort to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in aid of the above School under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Rao.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.—A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Fort Arya Samaj today (Sunday) at 249, Frere Road, at 9 a.m., when Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri will speak on "Vedothpati."

HINDI CLASSES.—It is proposed to hold a Hindi Class for beginners and advanced students in Khar and to coach them for the examinations of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha. Those interested may meet Mr. R. Shrinivasan who will conduct the classes at 9 a.m to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Society's Hall.

OVER 16 INCHES OF RAINFALL AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, June 21.

According to the municipal register, the total rainfall at Thana has exceeded sixteen inches within the last fortnight. The monsoon has well advanced in the interior of the district. As a contrast to other suburban towns, the streets of Thana were never flooded with rain water during heavy downpour owing to the low-lying area all round.

Consul For Iraq At Bombay

Mr. Ibrahim Beg el Khedairy, who has been appointed as Consul for Iraq at Bombay, arrived in Bombay by the s.s. "Vita" on Saturday.

"OUR UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS".—Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a lecture on "Our University Elections" at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Body Meeting of the South Indian Association, Bombay, will be held at the Improvement Trust Hall, King's Circle, Matunga, today (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.

THE SOUTH INDIANS WELFARE SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of the Society will be held in the premises of the Society's School (Wadke House, Lady Hardinge Road Bombay 16) to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

KUDALDESHASTHA GOUDBRAHMIN VIDYAVRIDHI SAMAJ—The 41st annual general meeting of the General Committee of the above Samaj will be held in Bandra at Mr. S. S. Naik's Bungalow to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T).

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS—Under the auspices of the "World Fellowship of Faiths" a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m., by Rev Veera Bikhu Dhammadhenu of French Cambodia Nayaka of International Buddhist Mission at the Ananda Vihar Hall Lamington Road (Nair Hospital premises) on "Principles of Buddhism."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—Under the auspices of the above Association a public Lecture for the special benefit of Workers will be delivered on "Evil of Drinking" by Mr. C. S. Modak, in Marathi at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Dadar Naigaum Cement Chawls.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Mr. D. G Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

ANOTHER HEAVY DOWNPOUR IN CITY

Bombay experienced another heavy downpour on Saturday evening.

Throughout Friday the sky was clear and the weather was warm. On Saturday noon ominous clouds slowly gathered over the city and there was general rain in the city and suburbs late in the afternoon.

At about 6-30 p.m., it began to rain heavier and the downpour continued upto a late hour in the night, with brief intervals. As usual, water collected in the low-lying areas in the city; there was considerable dislocation of traffic, and a few tram-cars ran behind schedule time, and the victoria-wallahs rose to the occasion and raised the fares! Late in the night suburban train service also was disorganised. Though the citizens were in the week-end holiday mood, the fierce rains beat them back indoors.

SITUATION ON B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

On enquiries, it is learnt, there was no dislocation of traffic on the B. B. & C. I., suburban line, despite heavy rains.

Stormy weather developed after 11 p.m.

Showers continued till the early hours of Sunday morning.

WHEN RAMSAY MACDONALD EARNED 12s. 6d. A WEEK

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the retiring Prime Minister, once earned his living by digging potatoes, later becoming a pupil teacher, and afterwards, coming to London, earned 12s. 6d. a week as a clerk. Mr Macdonald intended following a scientific career, but, his health failing, was appointed secretary to an M.P. at £75 a wear, simultaneously entering journalism.

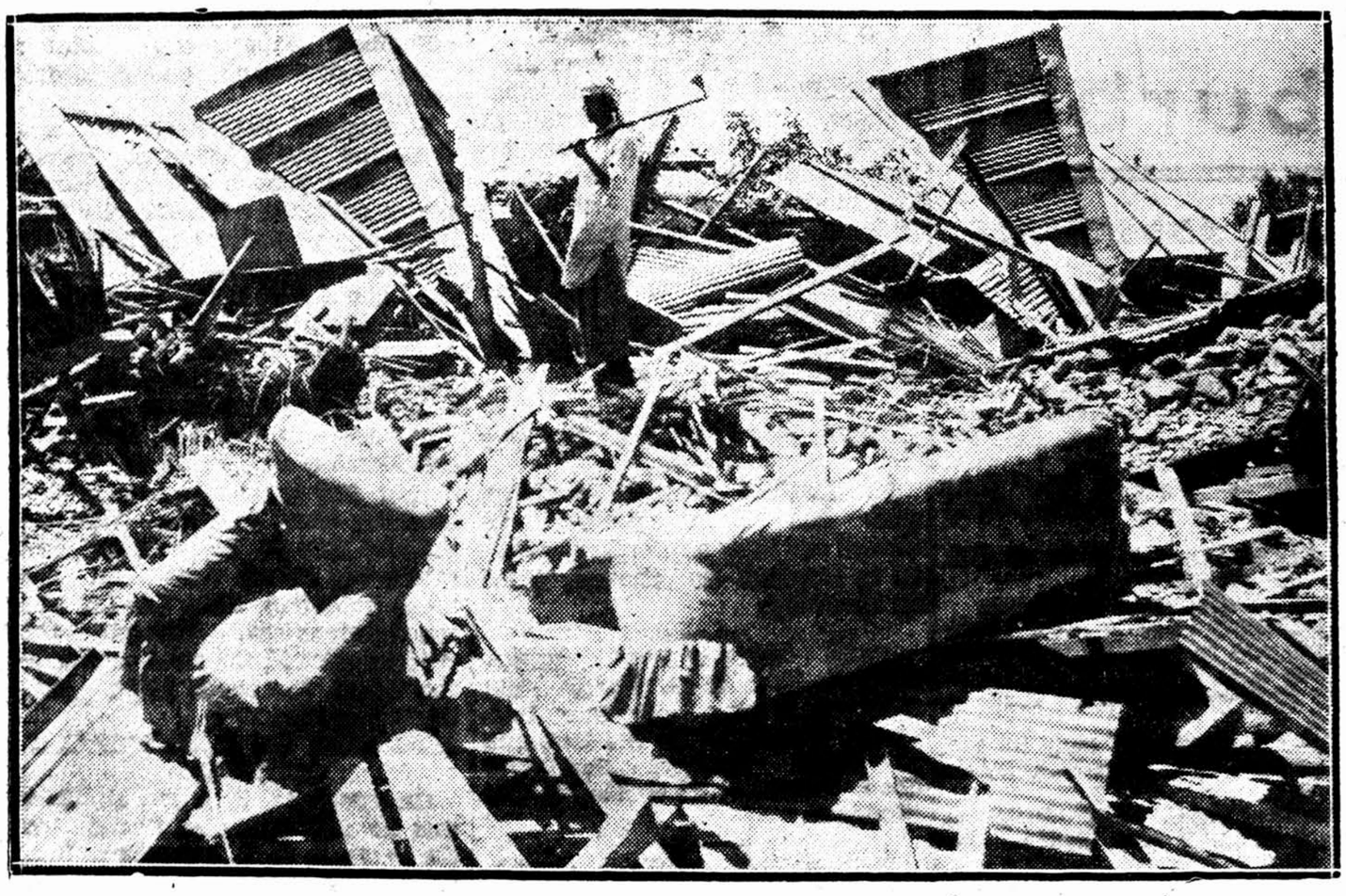
THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Ahurmazda-ni-Khushali."

IN AID OF QUETTA RELIEF—The Sharada Movietone and Co. will give a benefit performance ("Rajataranga" in Hindi) at the Super Talkies in aid of the Bombay Quetta Relief fund on Tuesday (June 25) at 8-15 p.m. (S. T.)

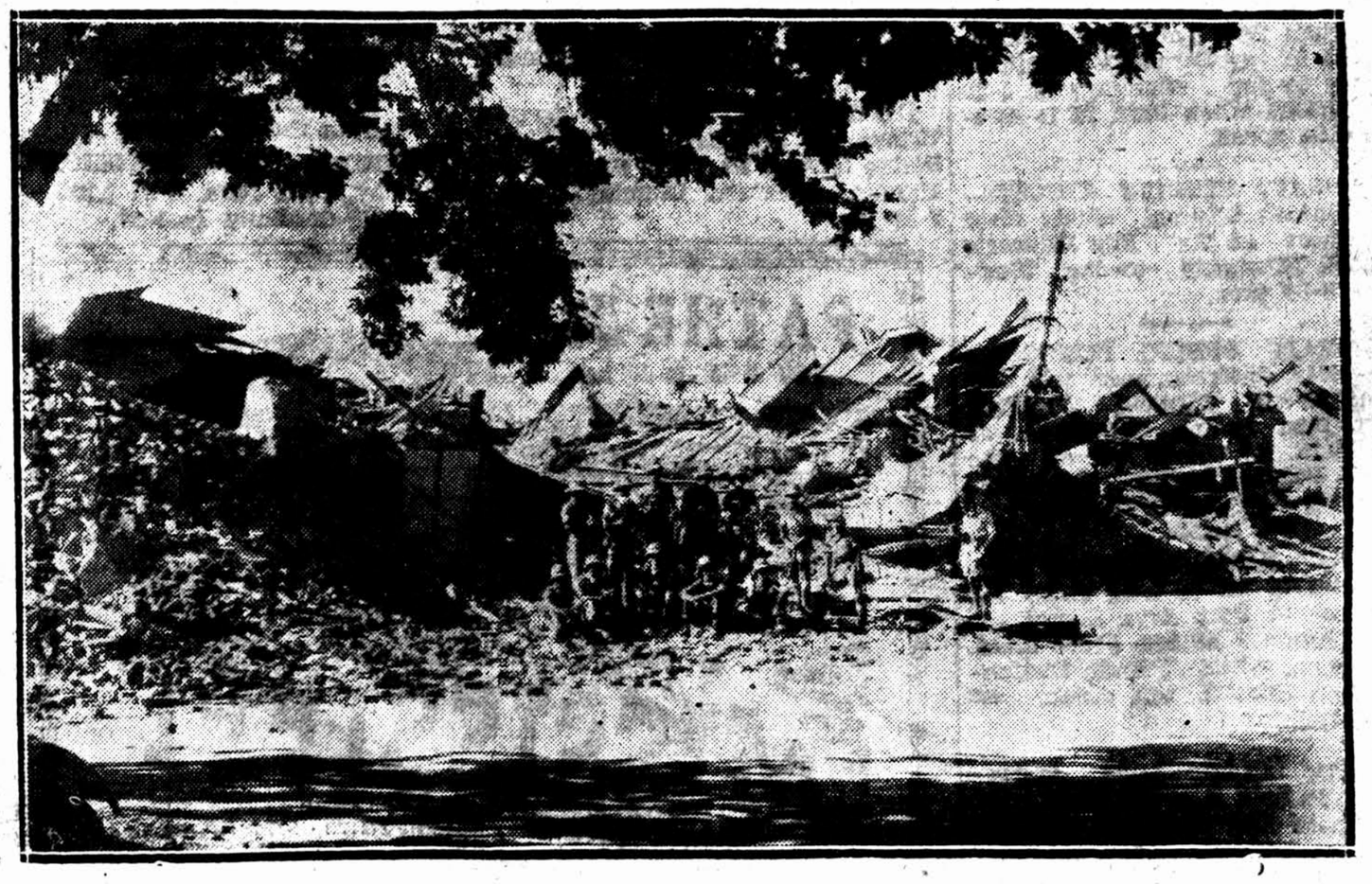
UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road.
Free Public Lecture
"RELIGIONS AND RELIGION"
Sunday, 23rd June, 6-15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited.

Quetta—Land Of Desolation



The Persian Legation completely razed to the ground.

What Bruce Road looked like after the disaster.



Ruins of the Quetta Club. Note the Military guarding the area.

The above photographs are supplied by the Director of Information, Government of India.

75-MILE LONG CRACK

Strange Phenomenon On Fateful Night Of Quetta Tragedy

Two very remarkable traces imprinted on land and mountain, which might in all probability furnish clues to the special nature of the Quetta earthquake, is now engaging the attention of Mr. W. D. West, Seismologist of the Geological Survey, who has come here to investigate into the the earthquake, writes the Kalat Correspondent of the "Hindu".

A most noteworthy phenomenon is a crack in the earth believed to be running over more than 75 miles, starting from the Chiltan hills, 15 miles southwest of Quetta and traced passing along the ruined Miri (palace) in old Kalat town. Where the crack line definitely disappears beyond Kalat is likely to be ascertained by the authorities now that investigations have been taken in hand.

The first clever view of this crack line obtained by me was three miles at a spot west of Mastung near Note village, where the land along the line, besides being cracked, had also its original level visibly affected, one side of the line either subsiding or perhaps the other side rising. The difference in levels of these two sides was nearly two feet at some places The headman of the village and some other villagers stated that the cracked parts near the village were noticed by them on the morning following the Earthquake. Looking either way up and down as far as my vision could reach, the line was visible cutting even the hill side. The width of the line varied in different places perhaps due to the nature of the soil the minimum and maximum width noticed by me being 8 and 20 feet respectively. Another interesting detail is that at some places, the crack line had spread out branches over varying distances.

That this long crack line running over 175 miles distance has been the channel for the earthquake current in Kalat seems very obvious to the lay observer, specially as only villages at varying distances on either side of this line have suffered.

On the fateful night of May 30, I am told, all over distance along this crack line was visible a very brilliant lightning flash, emanating from the direction of the Chiltan hills and taking its flight towards Kalat. This flash, lasting just a few seconds, is reported to have lit up the pitch dark night and was followed instantaneously by a terrific gurgling sound and ended with violent shakes.

LOST WIFE & TWO CHILDREN IN QUETTA

Mr. Dickie Brooks Reaches Madras In Dazed Condition

MADRAS June 20.

Mr. Dickie Brooks, Assistant Suprintendent Grass Rarms, Quetta one of the refugees from the ill-fated town arrived in Madras this morning by the Bombay mai. As he was found in a dazed condition in his compartment, the Central Station authorities removed him on a stretcher to the General Hospital. Mr. Dickie Brooks was unable to reply to questions put to him at the station.

It appears Mr. Brooks escaped with injuries on the night of the earthquake while his wife and two children were killed. He has been sent to Madras by the authorities at his own request.—United Press.

EDEN-LAVAL TALKS

Anglo-German Naval Pact Discussed

COLLECTIVE SECURITY URGED

PARIS, June 22.

Conversations between Capt. Eden and M. Laval concluded this afternoon, whereafter M. Laval stated they discussed the Anglo-German naval pact and general European situation. It seemed then necessary to find out practical measures to solve all questions raised in the London communique of 2nd March. They were in agreement for recognising that France and England must remain faithful to common duties, and work in very close collaboration for the European peace by organisation of collective security.

Capt. Eden is leaving for Rome to-night to see Sgr. Mussolini, after which he returns to Paris for further talks with M. Laval. —Reuter's Special.

"Cracked Crockery" Of Anglo-French Relations To Be Mended?

(Special Cable)

PARIS, June 21.

The strong friendliness which prevailed at to-day's Eden-Laval parley has led to optimism. It will result in the "cracked crockery" of the Franco-British co-operation being neatly mended.

The French still maintain that the Western Air Pact, together with the Eastern and Danubian Pacts, is in a form indivisible from the whole, parts of which may be negotiated separately, but can only be concluded simultaneously.

It is understood that M. Laval asked Mr. Eden if Britain still adhered to this principle which was agreed upon in London in February, especially, in view of Britain's reported desire that the Air Pact should be concluded before waiting for the settlement of the Eastern and Central European problems.

It is believed that Mr' Eden replied that he must first consult London'

BRITAIN WILL DISCUSS WITH SOVIET

MOSCOW, June 21.

The British Ambassador has informed M. Litvinoff to-day that Britain is anxious to discuss naval armaments with the Soviet says an official agency.

It adds that the Ambassador has notified M. Litvinoff the contents of the Anglo-German naval agreement, and that he undertook to keep the Soviet informed of the progress of the negotiations with France and Italy. —Reuter.

LUFTHANSA AND AIR FRANCE AGREE

Will Run Bi-Weekly Mail Service Between Europe And S. America

BERLIN, June 21.

To eliminate competition the German Lufthansa and Air France have agreed to run a mail service twice weekly between Europe and South America.

The Graf Zeppelin will not carry mails in future, but confine its fortnightly service to the transport of passengers, freights and newspaper parcels.—Reuter.

TOURIST TROPHY RACE

Thrilling Races Which Broke Previous Records

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 22.

In the Isle of Man Postmost thrilling race in the history of the tourist trophy race Stanley Woods riding Guzzi won the senior event by four seconds from Guthrie, who rode Norton.

The result was: Woods took three hours, seven minutes and 10 seconds, at the rate of 84.68 miles an hour, while Guthrie took three hours, seven minutes, and 14 seconds, at the rate of 84.65 miles an hour. Rusk took three hours, nine minutes, 45 seconds. All broke the previous records. Woods' new lap record was 86.53.

The Senior tourist Trophy was run over 264 miles, comprising seven laps. Mist held by the start, till 11-30, when conditions were excellent. The winner, Stanley Woods, riding Guzzi, took three hours seven minutes, ten seconds. which breaks the record by eight minutes 25 seconds the average being 84.68 miles an hour.

Guthrie riding Norton took three hours, 7 minutes 14 seconds at the rate of 84.65 miles. Rusk riding Norton took three hours, nine minutes, 45 seconds at the rate of 83.53. It was the greatest race in the history and thrilling to the extreme. Guthrie who was leading throughout 26 seconds, was ahead of Woods in the start of the last lap, but Woods who took the risk of running short of petrol, refused to stop to replenish in the last lap and hurtled round the course, breaking the lap record. which was smashed several times during the afternoon, averaging 86.53 miles and resulting in win in an amazing race by four seconds.

LONDON'S TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Treasury Authorised To Guarantee Payment

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 21.

The great plan to extend London's transport facilities advanced a stage to-day when the House of Commons authorised the Treasury to guarantee payment on principal and interest of securities upto £40,000,000, to be issued by the company which will be engaged in the undertaking.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain was not in a position to state what the rate of interest would be, but the enterprise offered another illustration of the benefits of the government's policy of cheap money, and their ideal of the right policy to pursue in regard to public works.

SUBHAS BOSE GOES TO KARLSBAD

VIENNA, JUNE 21.

Mr. Subhas Bose has gone to Karlsbad in Czecholovakia for a course of treatment in accordance with his doctor's advice. During his two months sojourn in Karlsbad he will write a second book on India.—Reuter.

MUSLIM PEER DEAD

LONDON, June 22.

The death has occurred of Lord Headley, the Moslem Peer.—Reuter.

(Lord Headley was the president of the British Muslim Society, and made numerous pilgrimages to Mecca. He was invested with the Order of the Nahada of Arabia by King Hussain of the Hedjaz, and was entitled to the prefix of "Al Haj." His interests were varied and wrote many books on boxing and Foreshore protection.)

NANKING CRUISERS IN BRITISH WATERS

Chinese Naval Situation Further Complicated

MOVE TO INTIMIDATE CANTON GOVT?

HONGKONG, June 22

The Chinese naval situation is further complicated by the arrival, in British water, outside Hongkong, of two Nanking cruisers, viz., "Haichu" and "Haiyung". This makes the total of six Nanking vessels here, including the patrol-boat "Haining" on which are Chen, vice-Minister of the Nanking navy, and Commodore Mose, British adviser to the Chinese navallers.

It is understood Nanking representatives and mutineers from Canton have reached an understanding, and the concentration of warships is an endeavour to intimidate the Canton government. Meanwhile, excitement prevails in Canton where it is feared concentration of Nanking warships may have more significance than the alleged mission to conduct rebel cruisers northward.—Reuter.

INSULT TO ITALIAN FLAG

Apology By Abyssinian Govt. Ends Matter

ROME, June 22.

The Abyssinian Government has formally apologised to Italy for the insult to the Italian flag outside a cinema at Addis Ababa, according to the Italian version a man described as a member of the Abyssinian Air Force tore the Italian flag off the bonnet of motor-car, belonging to the first secretary to the Italian Legation, at the same time uttering curse on the Italians.

It is understood Italy is satisfied with the apology, but is watching to see how the Abyssinian Government deal with the matter.

AGITATION FOR REVISION OF SWISS CONSTITUTION

Referendum Will Be Held On September 8

BERNE, June 21.

Owing to agitation by youth movements of all shades of political opinion in Switzerland for the revision of the federal constitution, the Government has decided to hold a nationwide referendum on September 8th to settle the question.—Reuter.

FRENCH SEAPLANE'S BOLD MOVE

Out To Beat World's Long-Distance Record

(Special Cable.)

CHERBOURG. June 22.

The French seaplane "Croix Dusud," which has made numerous trans-Atlantic flights for South America, took off this morning with a crew of six, for Kanakry, (French Guinea) in an attempt to beat the world's long-distance seaplane record, presently held by an Italian machine.

TWELVE PASTORS LIBERATED BY NAZIS

BERLIN, June 21.

Twelve more evangelical pastors have been released from concentration camps and prisons to-day. Twenty-five pastors are still forbidden to preach, while ten are still banished from their parishes.—Reuter.

48-HOUR WEEK

I. L. O. Adopts General Convention

GENEVA, June 22.

The International Labour Conference by 79 votes to 30, adopted the general or blanket convention for 48-hour week.

This constitutes purely moral approbation of the principle of 48-hour week in all branches of industry, without engaging themselves in the responsibility by the signatories.

It is expected the convention for 48-hour week in certain individual industries, namely,, public works, iron steel, building and contracting, glass bottle manufacture, coal-mining will be submitted to the Conference on 24th June.

Ban On Shaukat Ali

(Continued from page 1.)

cial Committee to make enquiries so that mischief-makers may not, through such unfortunate happenings, inflame the feelings and utilise the excitement for their own ends.

'Muslims in India felt strongly over the Karachi firing, and do still feel so (this was by way of reply to the Police Commissioner's remark that the Muslim public did not think much about it now). Our enquiry, therefore, was to deal with the following four points:—

FOUR POINTS.

(1) Whether the officials were right and justified in doing what they did, or whether they could have avoided the unfortunate firing.

(2) Whether the Muslims were to blame, and brought the disaster on themselves.

(3) In view of the fact that Abdul Qayum had taken a life and given his own for it, was there any question of a Hindu-Muslim riot or a quarrel, and

(4) To suggest after careful consideration what steps should be taken to avoid such cases and loss of life."

"I told the Commissioner that I am working for peace, and that I am a co-operator, and I did not agree with him that the enquiry would serve no purpose. Unfortunately, officials make mistakes and want us to cover them up. I give co-operation and work for peace, but cannot accept co-operation to the object support of everything they do.

"Mr. Smith mentioned that as Nawab Ismail Khan, Raja Ghazanfarally Khan and myself who were on the Committee were all Muslims, the Hindus would not be satisfied. I said that we would do our duty with absolute impartiality to find out the truth, and that we were not doing it to please the Hindus or anybody else.

"After a little more pleasant conversation, Mr. Smith informed me that the Government of Bombay had telephoned from Poona to serve the following order on me. I informed him that as I was not non-co-operating with the Government. I would not go against any order that Government might pass in this connection, then he gave me the following order:—

(The text of the order is given above.)

"I informed him that it was another unwise act. On further questioning him, I was told by the Commissioner that similar orders would be served on Nawab Ismail Khan and Raja Ghaznafarally Khan, as soon as they enter Sind.

"I have wired to Nawab Ismail Khan and Raja Ghazanfarally Khan, requesting them to postpone their departure. I have also informed Sheikh Abdul Majid, from whom I had received the following telegram only this morning:—'Welcome you and your colleagues. Wire departure.'"

QUETTA HAS WHOLE WORLD AT ITS BACK

But Harijans Have Only A Few To Help Them, Says Gandhiji

POONA, June 21.

"Quetta has the whole world at its back. Harijans have only a few to help them" says Gandhiji, appealing to the public to contribute to the Harijan Wells Fund.

He says: "Though the spectre of stricken Quetta haunts me still, I have neither compunction nor hesitation in asking the benevolent to respond quickly to the appeal for the Harijan Wells Fund published in ahe "Harijan" Quetta has the whole world at its back. Harijan have only a few to help them. Not one sufferer from the Quetta disaster has to languish for thirst or to be obliged to drink filthy water which people would not have their cattle to drink.

"We may not lose the sense of proportion in the face of overwhelming disasters. Not even the gaities of people have been stopped except perhaps in some cases for a solitary moment. Must the burden of the Quetta grief fall on the already bruised shoulder of the Harijan? Donors would be guilty of misappropriation before God's court, if they were to divert what they had intended for giving clean drinking water to Harijans or begrudge Harijans because the unexpected call of Quetta has come. The proper way is to revise the budget of personal expenses, not that of charities, least of the penetential which the Harijan Wells Fund is."—A. P.

GRAND OLD MAN OF QUETTA

Reported To Have Perished But Happily Alive

KARACHI, June 21.

Mr. F.A.M. Beatty, the Grand old man of Quetta, who is popu- wn as the "Kim" of Rudyard Kipling's famous novel, who was reported to have perished in the 'quake, it is learnt from reliable sources, is only injured and is expected to be here very shortly.

Mr. George Beatty, (Mr. F. Beatty's son) of the Quetta e was killed, and in the confusion that prevailed in preparing casualty lists his father's name was also included.—United Press.

ADVANCE OF SIX MONTHS' SALARIES

Facilities For Quetta Employees

KARACHI, June 21.

It is understood that certain Government Departments have sanctioned an advance of six ' salary to employees who were stationed at Quetta at the time of the earthquake. The advance is intended to enable the sufferers to refurnish their homes and replenish their wardrobes.

It is also stated that the question of compensation is under discussion.—United Press.

A daring attack on a man proceeding along a Madras road is reported to have been made by two unknown persons on Thursday morning. It appears one Kabali was going to Mylapore from Royapettah this morning when two men are stated to have attacked him. One of the assailants is alleged to have whipped out a knife and inflicted a deep cut on Kabali's leg. They then bolted away. The injured man was taken to the Royapettah hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The Crime Department are investigating the matter.

How Govt. Protect Property In 'Quake Land

Facilities For Selected Owners In Punjab To Go To Quetta And See For Themselves

SIMLA, June 22.

Following the announcement issued by the Government of India in their press communique on June 14 regarding the grant of facilities to parties of selected property-owners to proceed to Quetta to enable them to see the precautions taken by the Government for protection of property buried in Quetta city on the occasion of the earthquake the Government of India mentioned certain districts in the Punjab from which deputations would be allowed.

It is now decided that the same facilities will be granted to parties of property-owners proceeding from the town of Shikarpur and the following districts in Sind.

Karachi District including Karachi City, Hyderabad District. including Hyderabad, Sukkur District including Sukkur but excluding Shikarpur town, Larkana District, Nawabshah District, Dadu District, Upper Sind and the Frontier District.—A. P. Special.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF GAEKWAR'S RULE

Baroda Committee To Discuss About Celebration On June 30

BARODA, June 22.

A committee of representative citizens and officers is expected to meet here on June 30 to discuss about celebration of Diamond Jubilee of Rule of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Dewansaheb will preside on the occasion.

The Prajamandal has also decided to celebrate the occasion.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AND A SOCIALIST

POONA, June 21

"I would prize every invention of science made for the benefit of all." This is what Gandhiji is reported to have told a socialist holding a brief for machinery, according to 'M D' in the 'Harijan'. "There is a difference between invention and invention. I should not care for the asphixiating gases capable of killing masses of men at a time.

The heavy machinery for work of public utility which cannot be undertaken by human labour has its inevitable place but all that would be owned by the State and used entirely for the benefit of the people. I can have no consideration for machinery which is meant either to enrich the few at the expense of the many. or without cause to displace the useful labour of many."—A P.

RESURRECTING THE PULLEY!

Madras Reverts To Punkahs As Fans Consume More Electric Energy

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

A scheme to replace electric fans by electrically-worked 'punkhas' is being put into operation in the barracks at Fort St. George. The authorities claim that this scheme will effect a considerable saving in electric energy, and that the 'punkhas' will be far more efficient than the fans.

The experiment has been tried in various military stations in Northern India, and in Secunderabad, and the results have been very satisfactory.

The scheme is being put into operation in King's Barracks, Fort St. George, where it is estimated, it will effect a saving of Rs. 6,000 per year in electric current consumption. The 125 fans in the barracks are being replaced by a series of small 'punkhas' one for two persons which will be driven by eight 2 horse power electric motors. The 'punkhas' are connected by steel wires.

During the night the 'punkhas' can be lowered so that their fringes are about a foot above the beds—a measure to cope with the mosquito nuisance.

Motors will be installed by the end of the month, when the new 'punkhas' will begin to work. The initial cost for erecting the 'punkhas' is about Rs. 50,000 and they should pay for themselves in about eight years.—"Madras Mail."

SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR WORKERS

Government Of India Invites Views Of Local Governments On Subject

SIMLA (By Mail).

The subject of sickness insurance for industrial workers in India was discussed by the Royal Commission on Labour who held that the situation called for the exploration of the hardships due to the absence of an insurance scheme. The advice obtained by the Government of India from experts in this connection indicated that an elaborate analysis would be required, over a series of atleast five years. of the experience as regards sickness and employment of a repressive sample of the industrial population.

The Commission also suggested an alternative scheme applicable to single establishments which can be introduced wherever medical facilities are and can be made available, provided that the employers and workers are willing to make necessary contributions. The Government of India in inviting the views of local Governments on the subject have suggested that it would be a sounder and quicker method of proceeding to institute smaller schemes and to proceed upon experience rather than on the basis of a comprehensive statistical enquiry. They have also asked for particulars of the various schemes already in existence.—United Press.

PUNJAB SOCIETIES FOR QUETTA RELIEF

The Central Congress Relief Committee will meet here on 30th with a view to co-ordinating all relief societies working in the Punjab representatives of which have been summoned to the meeting.

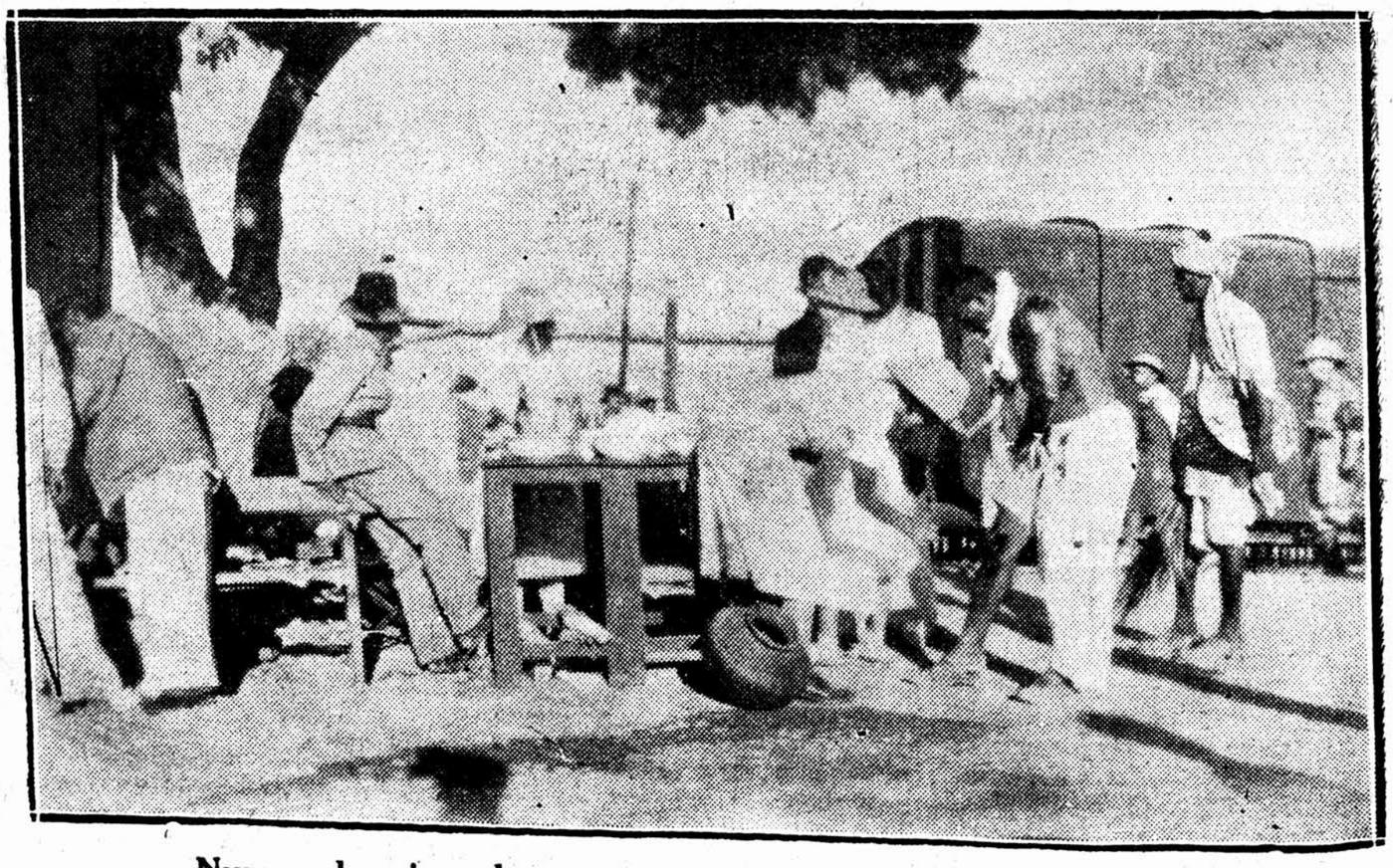
Acharya Kirpalani, Congress General Secretary arrived here yesterday evening on his way to Meerut and held conversations with prominent Congressites including Mr. Santanam in connection with relief measures.

Mr. Gopichand Bargava and Mr. Devraj Sethi, who went to Karachi to meet Babu Rajendra Prasad returned this morning. —A. P.

NAVSARI MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK ENDS

BARODA, June 22.

The Navsari Municipal deadlock is over and the Government of Baroda has granted a further extension of 3 years for the elected presidentship.—United Press.



Nurses dressing the wounded on the Quetta Railway Station.

THIRD INSTALMENT

of Powerful New Thrilling Serial Story

"The Monster of the Loch"

By W. J. MAKIN.

(WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED)

The story begins:—

A postman named Thomas Hamilton is rowing across Loch Lare at night to deliver letters to Mr. Martin Benson, owner of a castle built on an island in the middle of the loch in the Scottish Highlands, and laird of the district. People on the bank hear a terrible scream and Hamilton is not seen again.

Peter Hayton, the crime reporter on a London newspaper who is telling the story, is ordered by his news-editor to go up to the Highlands to investigate a story that Hamilton, together with another man, Angus McBride, has been killed by a prehistoric monster living in the loch.

Hayton is living in a house owned by Jonathan Jow, a big-game hunter with the strange theory that criminal have the instincts of wild beasts. He has tracked down many murderers by this theory. When Hayton arrives, he finds that Jonathan Jow has received a telegram from Martin Benson inviting him to go to Loch Lare to investigate "ridiculous gossip regarding monster."

Jow wires acceptance, providing Hayton can stay at the castle too.

When the two arrive at King's Cross station, Hayton finds that every newspaper in London is sending a representative. But the sight of one makes him swear. She is Jill Johnson, known as the "sob-sister" of the "Daily Picture."

During the journey a fat, sallow-faced man who calls himself Sam Opperamann comes into their compartment. He says he knows a great deal about Martin Benson, and that something may happen to him before long.

Hayton encounters Jill Johnson again just about as he is to leave for the castle.

CHAPTER 6

THE OWNER OF LARE CASTLE

It was a big, powerful man who was crouched at the engine in the motor-launch that awaited us. A surely fellow, who nodded casually to us, and was obviously impatient to be off. As soon as I had taken my seat beside Jonathan Jow, he started the engine, and in a few moments we were chugging away towards the castle. around which the mist still clung.

"How deep is this loch?" asked Jonathan Jow of the powerful man bent at his side.

The fellow looked up, displaying a brutal face.

"Folk here say that there's no bottom to it," he muttered

The blue eyes of Jonathan Jow narrowed.

"Yes, but you're not one from these parts."

"No. I'm not," was the reply. Where do you come from?"

There was a short pause. "I come from Newcastle," he said reluctantly.

PETER HAYTON.

Jonathan Jow nodded in that casual, indifferent fashion which suggested to me that his brain was working shrewdly.

"And, of course, you don't believe the folk tales of these parts.

The fellow squared his jaw.

"I know nothing", he said. "Better ask Mister Benson".

"I will", said Jonathan Jow.

He stared round at the scene. By this time we were in the middle of Loch Lare. It must have been near the spot where Thomas Hamliton was said to have disappeared with a scream of fear. I shivered at the thought of that man rowing across this waste of grey water flanked by towering hills and suddenly glimpsing some strange beast swirling towards him. His screams must have echoed among those hills. They lowered down upon Loch Lare almost like crouchant monsters themselves.

"So delightfully quiet and peaceful". murmured Jonathan Jow, lighting another cheroot.

His voice startled me. But he was stretched out, his long legs crossed, and his lithe body relaxed. In his snuff-coloured clothes he gave the appearance of a man who had come for a quiet week-end of fishing. The fellow at the engine gave him a quick look.

Mr. Benson Awaits Us

Five minutes later, the motor-launch grounded gently on a strip of beach. It was the island on which Lare Castle had been built. At first glance it seemed that the old grey stones were floating on the water. At one point the loch water lapped against the walls. After heavy rains, and when the tarns from the hills were in spate, some part of the castle would be under water. The few yards of beach on which our launch had grounded presented the only landing spot.

We stepped ashore.

"Mr. Benson is waiting for you", nodded the man in the boat, and, turning his back upon us, busied himself with the engine.

A path led us towards a clump of trees. Just as we hesitated, a figure detached itself from the dark green background and came towards us. I glimpsed a tall, lithe man whose keen, almost ascetic face was half masked by the tinted spectacles which he wore.

"Jonathan Jow!" he exclaimed, coming forward with outstretched hand. "This is indeed a pleasure. It was excessively good of you to come in response to my telegram".

The brown, sunburnt hand of Jonathan Jow's clasped the soft white hand of our host.

"It was good of you to invite me", he murmured. "Let me introduce my young friend, Peter Hayton, of the "Daily Courier" ".

The soft, white hand closed on mine.

"I'm hoping, Mr. Hayton, that your stay here will be a pleasant one. But I must warn you in advance—that there will be nothing sensational happening. I only desire to dispel these absurd rumours. The truth is what your newspaper shall have."

"That is all I desire, Mr. Benson," was my response.

JONATHAN JOW.

There was a strange smile on that ascetic face. Martin Benson was certainly mysterious. Any man who chose to live in this lonely, lost castle on a mist covered loch would be considered mysterious. Yet there was something disarming about him, something which I had to admit was likeable. As a companion, I would prefer Martin Benson to the leering individual whose acquaintance we had made on the train—Mr. Oppermann.

"But you must be tired after your long journey," said Martin Benson. "I'll take you into the castle at once and show you your rooms. Your baggage came in the launch and will be attended to."

"It was rather a long journey," I said, rather idiotically. I found myself talking because of a sheer desire to break the awful silence that seemed to enfold the island and its castle. There was a brooding stillness, a hush. that might have been the prelude to some awfu tragedy. Already Loch Lare was affecting my nerves.

" . . . And we met a fellow on the train who called himself a friend of yours," Jonathan Jow was saying as he strode alongside Martin Benson.

"A friend of mine? What was his name?"

"Oppermann . . . Mr. Oppermann," said Jonathan Jow quietly.

A Surprise For Benson

The effect was startling. The figure in the tinted spectacles stopped dead.

"Not Sam Oppermann?"

I noticed that the white brow of our host was beaded with perspiration.

"Did he give you any message for me?"

Jonathan Jow stroked his white hair.

"I believe he did, now I come to think of it. But it was just an offhand remark. Something to the effect that he would probably call on you."

And I saw the blue eyes of Jonathan Jow turn towards the figure at his side.

But there was no response. Those spectaclss hid all expression with a vizor-like sureness.

We began to climb a series of stone steps. They led towards a flagged terrace which overlooked Loch Lare and gave one a magnificent view of the surrounding hills. But darkness was already blotting out the scene.

"I'm afraid you won't see the view until morning," apologised Martin Benson. "But your rooms are just above this terrace."

We entered the doorway of the castle leading from the terrace. Once again I shivered as I entered. The dank atmosphere of Loch Lare seemed to pervade the whole place. The walls were bare, and the hall into which we passed was sparsely furnished. A big peat fire smouldered at one end of the room.

"This is the dining-room," explained our host. "I've arranged for dinner at seven-thirty. A gong will sound. We go up the staircase."

It was a fine, timbered staircase up which we walked. but the same dank atmosphere clung to the wood. That glimpse I had had of beads of perspiration on the brow of Martin Benson seemed to be reflected in the castle. Everything, in those first fantastic moments, seemed beaded with perspiration.

We passed along a gallery overlooking the hall. The timbers beneath our feet creaked. We came to a door.

"This is your room, Mr. Jow," he said. "I hope you will find it comfortable." He opened the door as he spoke. "I regret that electricity is still unknown here. But I trust the candles will serve."

MARTIN BENSON.

An enormous candelabra stood on a table in the room. A fire blazed. The room looked warm and cheerful.

"It will suit me excellently," smiled Jonathan Jow.

"And your room is the next one" said Martin Benson. He opened a door a few yards further along the gallery. It was a replica of the one shown to Jonathan Jow. Candles and a blazing peat fire.

"Now. if you'll excuse me. I'll go down and see that your baggage is sent up," said our rost-with that strange smile once again crossing his ascetic face. And with an abruptness that was disconcerting he turned away and walked down the staircase.

Five minutes after I stood before Jonathan Jow in his room.

"Well what do you make of it?" I asked.

The intense blue eyes which had been lost in thought turned towards me a look of bland innocence

"Nothing," he murmured. "Just nothing."

CHAPTER 7

The Scream From The Loch

The dinner was excellent. I leaned back in my chair comfortably and poured out a second glass of the very excellent port which Martin Benson passed to me in a decanter.

"Naturaly," our host was saying, "to have two men drowned in the loch was unfortunate."

"Very," agreed Jonathan Jow, quietly."

"But not unusual," said Benson quickly "Each year. from some carelessness or foolishness. somebody is drowned in Loch Lare. The village folk used to say that the loch claimed a victim every year."

"And this year it has claimed two."

"And this year it has claimed two," repeated Benson, "You can understand therefore that the villagers should begin to talk, and very soon the old myth of a monster haunting the loch was revived. An old wives' tale of course. The

(Continued on page 38.)

THE INTERRUPTER

An Isaiah Of Modern Salons

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

There are some people who can't help interrupting you in the midst of your talk. It is a species of egotism and betokens lack of restraint. Conversation is, of course, an art like jiu jitsu, it is a social affair in which soloists are bound to bore and annoy unless they are great men, whose anathema and appreciation, clothed in suitable language, make listening a pleasure. Silence then is a genuine admission on the part of his listeners of the superiority of the artist whose flow of words hold us in bondage. You can't help listening to him. he is, of course, an egotist, likes to hear his own voice, but he does not rub us the wrong way, because we acknowledge his superiority. Even our friend who interrupts and has some anaemic copy-book maxim to repeat or to pipe-in an adage of ancient wisdom after a necessary prelude of facial contortions and bodily movements, maintains a respectable silence and listens to that Niagaran outpour of words and phrases enlivened with enthusiasm and made beautiful or impressive by presonality and mode of delivery. It is ancient wisdom told in a new way, in a new language, with a sincerity which is catching. You can't contradict him because he is an Isaiah of a modern salon who has the courage of his convictions and of his delivery. People who have to say things must say them, not for pretence or adulation, but because Truth as they understand it must be spoken. You give in to that sort of monopoly. It is a tribute to genius, you overlook even the theatricalities, the desire for dramatisation, the lack of consideration. You fall into that reverence which man has ever paid to talents.

The Temptation To Interrupt

But such heroes and heroines are not met with everyday, in our daily contracts with people like ourselves. The temptation to interrupt is great and it is difficult to control our vanity. You must pop in with vanities. you meet with clever tablets of wisdom from Einstein or Gandhi. Somebody said that the curse of our age is cleverness and we all are not free from it. We have placed somewhere little bits of wisdom in our brain for such frivolous interruptions. Everyman these days is a book of quotations, a wealth of journalese, of "wise saws and modern instances." There you are!

It makes the atmosphere unreal, we are not happy at the end, with this self-conscious, clever brica-brac, this perpetual improvisation of clever phrases. It does not make us wise, nor kind, nor love one another. We can't live for ever in a hot-house of intellectual robots, where there is a perpetual nervous atmosphere of clever postures, nor can we breathe the same air surrounded by debased modernism, by grand guignol efforts to be satanic whilst wallowing in mother's milk. Futurist or impressionist or dadaist or that of Bill Sykes turned artistic modes keep us dissatisfied. The conversation begins with a brilliant phrase and is contradicted by a journalese. We can't help it, it is our curse. you can't bare people with your own achievements, or talk the whole time with weight and wisdom on your own hobby. The conversation becomes general, goes round the world over all the latitudes Everybody begins to talk, together as in America, liberty degenerates into riot, and there is no orchestration, "the fellow in the corner blows his own trumpet." There you are!

He Cannot Help It

Vanity breeds vanity, if that self-satisfied magnet talks from Sinai, which in modern parlance is a high backed chair or the easy chair, or the divan. The fellow in the obtrusive attitude with stiff kneed legs and a modern vocabulary contradicts with a gusto deserving of a better cause. He cannot help it, vanity, youth, journalism, have ruined him, his adolescence prevents him from taking any but fashionable attitudes, however passing or however degrading. His sincerity takes quaint incarnations. He poaches into the other fellows' prophetic domain with a "startling" phrase, which satisfies nobody including the blushing, intellectual, clever sparring, which leaves humanity untouched, in an atmosphere where people do really want to get at things. Phrases create barriers, the interrupter turns and twists like a screw, ejects his wisdom, while the other fellow is on Sinai, feels satisfied for having said a clever things and again lapses into quietness, trying to remember another quotation or to improvise a brilliant phrase.

All to no purpose except as a game. While there are people who have no time or energy for phrase-mongering, because they have not even a meal a day, we need not deny humanity to the phrase-monger. He may be sincere!

Aunt Hetty—Sakes alive, I don't believe no woman could ever be so fat.

Uncle Sy—What y' reading now, Hetty?

Hetty—Why, this paper tells about an English woman, that lost two thousand pounds.

Jones had gone sick at training camp, and the M.O. suspected funking.

"Look here, Jones," he said sternly. "Would you come to me in civil life for this little matter?"

"Good heavens, no sir," Jones agreed. "I'd send for you."

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VITACUP is made from pure malt, eggs, full cream milk and delicious chocolate — balanced to suit all climatic conditions. So easy to digest. So soothing to the nerves. There's health in every cup. Not only for you, but for your children as well. VITACUP helps you to go to sleep quickly and to sleep soundly. VITACUP at night builds up strength for the next day.

A quarter pound tin of Vitacup contains sufficient for more than 20 cups. There is also a half pound tin containing twice the quantity. Each tin packed to suit local climatic conditions. There is no beverage of such fine quality at the price. Get in a good supply next time you go shopping.

VITACUP

COLEMAN AND COMPANY LIMITED, WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

How I Would Run The Country

(Philosopher. Shavian—but has a beard. Can play Hockey and plays cricket. Uncrowned King of Bloomsbury. Philosophers say he is one of the finest pamphleteers at present writing. Pamphleteers say he may be a good philosopher. Everybody likes him and practically everybody speaks badly of him—which is to say that Mr. Joad is an extremely witty man.

Eight or nine hours leisure a day, freedom to comit suicide whenever you want to, abolition of warfare, easier divorce, fewer children, more National Parks—Mr. Cyril Joad's Dictatorship would at least be eventful.

And if you didn't like it, he's a mild man and he's thought of everything. You'd be allowed to cut your throat.)

By C. E. M. JOAD
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Of course, like everybody else, I want the moon, which means that I want a world in which all human beings are happy and healthy, have enough to eat, are warmly clad and properly housed and are angels of public spirit and private enlightenment.

And, of course, If I were twenty Hitlers rolled into one, I could not have it. You cannot make people good by Act of Parliament; you cannot even make them happy. All you can do is to remove certain obvious impediments to their happiness.

I should begin by taking Christ seriously to the extent of supposing that He meant what He said on the subject of non-resistance. I believe that non-resistance is not only good morals, but good sense. The only really secure countries to-day are those which take little or no steps to guarantee their security.

If, wanting as I do, a nice, quiet life without alarums and excursions, I were given my choice of countries to be born in, I should choose Norway or Denmark, which, disdaining armaments, gaily flaunt their defencelessness before a world which persistently refuses to take advantage of it.

We Daren't Use Science

This means that I should disband the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, retaining only such armed strength as was necessary to enable England to contribute her quota to the International Police Force, in whose establishment, I believe, lies the only hope of the world.

The soldiers, sailors and airmen I had thrown out of employment—how should I provide for them? You may as well ask at once what provision I should make for the unemployed in general.

First, I should call a halt to science. I should, that is to say, make it a punishable offence for any scientist to publish the results of his research for industrialists and government to misapply.

Until we can learn to reorganise society in such a way as to exploit science's enormous powers of production without throwing men out of employment and our economic system out of gear, we are better without them.

Meanwhile I would reorganise the economic basis of society, so that the potential benefits which science has to bestow upon mankind were made available for all, and men and women were assured comfort and a competence on the basis of three or four hours' machine-minding a day; only then would it be safe to release the benefits.

Help Yourself To Suicide

What, then, are they to do with the eight or nine hours' leisure a day with which my reorganisation of society has presented them?

I believe that work is the only kind of occupation that human beings can tolerate in all but the very smallest doses, and that servitude to the continuous need for amusement is the most oppressive form of slavery to which human beings have hitherto subjected themselves.

It is no accident that the suicide rate among the unemployed rich is higher than that among the unemployed poor. The mention of suicide reminds me that I would make it not only legal, but socially respectable for a man to take his life. It is a silly court that insists that a man must be mad to kill himself. If we had a free choice in the matter of living or not living, the position would be different; but we have not.

We are pitchforked into life whether we like it or not, and I cannot see why we should be supposed to be under any obligation to make the best of it. Moreover, if they desire death, I should permit men suffering from painful and incurable diseases to be killed.

It is they, after all, who suffer; hence the decision to end their sufferings should also be theirs, and doctors should be empowered to give it effect.

As with life, so I believe with love! We do not choose it, it chooses us, frequently with lamentable results. Here are two human beings who have hitherto belonged to themselves, made their own decisions, led their own lives, thought their own thoughts!

Suddenly Nature intervenes, takes them up by the scruffs of their necks without the slightest regard to difference of tastes, incompatibility of temperaments, opposition of opinions, violent antagonism of relations and complete absence of ways and means, and by temporarily investing each of them with a totally fictitious glamour throws them together in pursuit of her own mysterious purposes. So long as the glamour lasts the things that divide them are of no account.

And when it fades? Two people without a taste in common are left confronting one another in irreconcilable dislike, with the result that the average married life becomes a little hell of grudging and spiting and nagging and quarrelling. What follows? That divorce should be as easy, as cheap, and as honourable as marriage.

Fewer Children, Better Fed

I would give free education to all, but would stop the fools at fourteen, and insist on continuing to educate the few whose talents deserved it until they were twenty-two, irrespective of the ability of their parents to pay for their education. In other words, I would give State scholarships for ability.

But if I were dictator there would not be so many children.

I see no reason why people should continue to bring into the world children they do not want and cannot adequately feed, clothe and care for, merely because they do not know how to stop them coming.

I would therefore extend the facilities for birth control now freely exploited by the rich and middle classes right down the social scale, providing Government clinics in which the necessary information and appliances were made available for all.

I should also repeal the present laws which so ferociously penalise abortion.

And if I were told that the success of my measures would lead to a decline in the population I should be delighted to hear it. England to-day is grossly over-populated. An England of some seven or eight million people would be comfortably filled, and its inhabitants would lead more spacious and more dignified lives.

I should take steps to preserve the countryside. The last century destroyed the towns, we are doing our best to destroy the country; inheriting from our ancestors a land of beauty and bequeathing to posterity a land of "beauty-spots."

First, I should stop the development of towns, assigning to each one its appointed limits and prohibiting building outside it. I would prohibit building along roads.

I should also set aside large areas of these islands—Snowdon, the Lake District, the Sussex Downs, the Highlands, the New Forest, and the Yorkshire Moors—as National Parks, and forbid houses, roads and the killing of wild things in the areas selected.

I would give all citizens access to the wild places, including mountains and moorlands, irrespective of the needs of sportsmen, and while I was on the job I should confine motorists to a number of scheduled roads.

And suppose that my measures proved unpopular?

But they would not. You can always propagate a propaganda if you have the proper geese, and if with the complete control which my dictatorship would give me of wireless and Press and cinema and education, and even, I regret to say, of pulpit, I could not cause everybody to want what I thought was good for them in the course of a few months, I would sack my Minister of Propaganda and take on the job myself.

But this reflection reminds me that I am opposed to dictatorship in all its forms, holding that power corrupts men and that absolute power corrupts them absolutely.

One of my earliest jobs would therefore be the abolition of my own office, always provided that the effects of holding it for a few months had not so corrupted my character, that I had become incapable of parting with the power that I had grown to love. Unfortunately, if history is any guide, this is precisely what I should become.

"Happiness," said the lecturer, "is not so much the catching of something as the pursuit of that something, and—"

"Then, mister," came a voice from the back of the hall, "you must have never chased the last street car on a rainy night!"

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Evolution of Delhi. II

CITY OF SHAH JEHAN

"Paradise On Earth" Was How The Court-Poets Described The Seventh Delhi Built By The Architect-King

(By K. Ahmad Abbas)

"If there be a paradise on earth,
It is this, it is this, it is this."

This famous Persian couplet is engraved on the main arch of the Diwan-e-Khas (Hall of Private Audience) in Shah Jehan's palace at Delhi. And, no doubt, this great Moghal Manarch and his architects who designed and built the seventh Delhi came as near to creating a 'paradise on earth' as was humanly possible.

Red Fort

As one approaches Delhi by train from Calcutta or Bombay the first thing one notices on crossing the Jamna bridge is the 'Lal Qila' or the Red Fort, so called because of the red sandstone used in the construction of its noble outer wall and the four entrance gates. It was of this 'Lal Qila' that Ferguson writes:

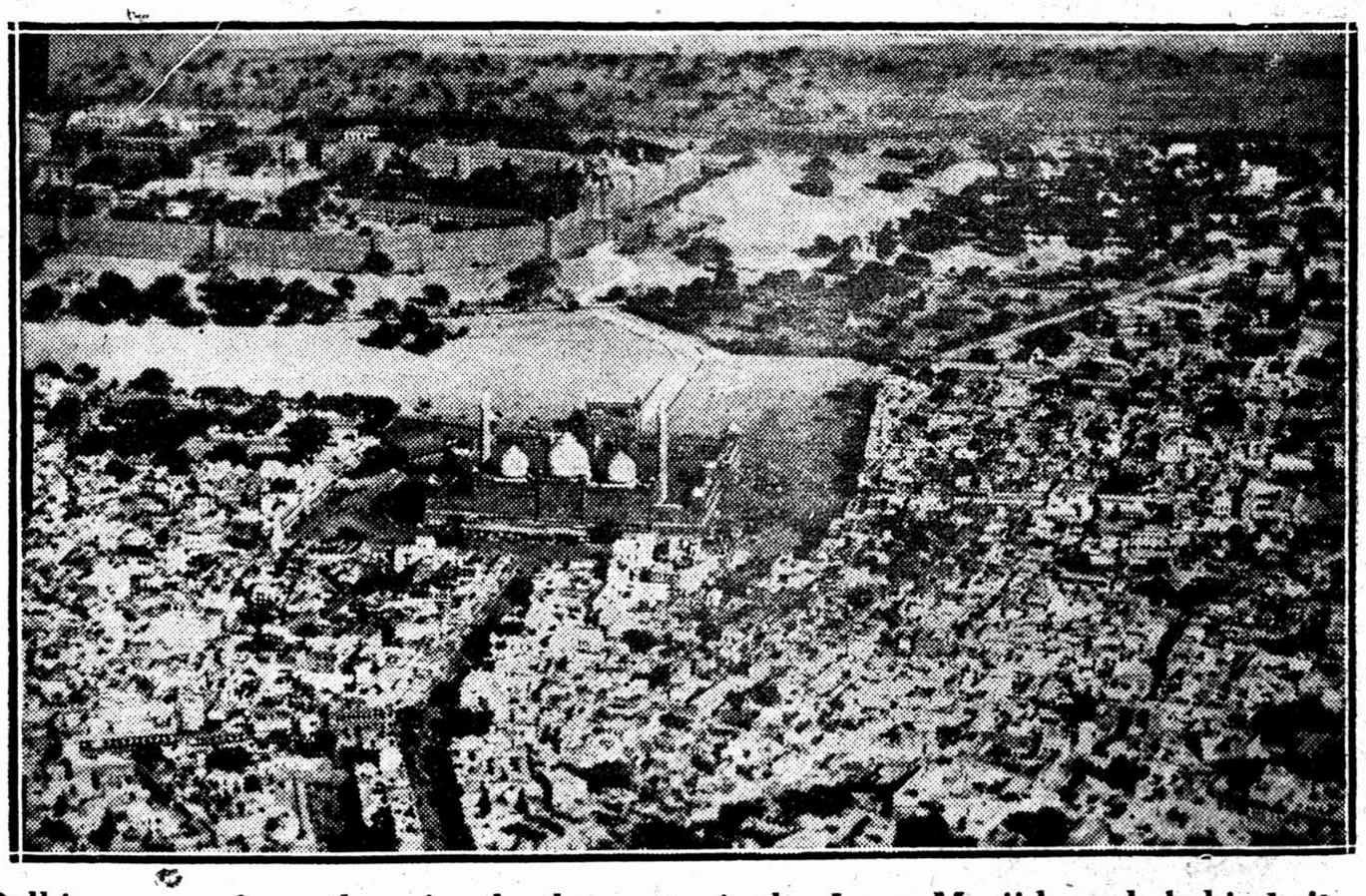
"The palace at Delhi is, or rather was, the most magnificent palace in the East—perhaps in the world."

When Shah Jehan succumbed to the lure of Delhi and ordered the transfer of the capital from Agra, he ordered the building of a fort similar to those at Lahore and Agra. But after 8 years when it was completed it far excelled all others in the beauty of its design and the grandeur of its buildings.

The most outstanding buildings in the fort are the two Audience Chambers. It was in the bigger of these two, 'Diwan-e-Am' or the Hall of public audience that the Moghal emperor held his court which was famed far and wide for its splendour and magnificence. It was in the centre of this Hall that the Emperor sat on the Peacock Throne, a throne the like of which was never seen in the world. The throne which was made of a solid slab of gold was studded with jewels and precious stones which were valued (at that time) at two hundred lacs of rupees.

Not far from the Diwan-e-Am is the Diwan-e-Khas where the Emperor held his Private audiences at which only important ministers and confidants were presented. This Hall, though smaller than the other, is far more rich in decoration and the delicacy of its design.

There are dozens of other beautiful buildings in the Fort, most of them executed in marble, to describe which in any detail requires a whole volume. Of these the most wonderful are the 'Moti Musjid' (or Pearl Mosque), 'Musalman Burj' or the balcony from where the Emperor used to show himself to his people and watch the sports on the river bank and the royal apartments which are noted for their fine marble screens —exquisite specimens of pierced marble work.



Delhi as seen from the air: In the centre is the Jame Masjid and behind it Shah Jehan's Fort. The bed of the Jumma may be seen in the distance.

Jame Masjid

Separated from the fort by a spacious lawn is the Jame Masjid or the Grand Mosque, another noble piece of achitecture the majesty of whose design defies description. The mosque built of red sandstone and marble is the grandest of its kind in India and the artistic effect produced by the slender minarets on either side of the shapely domes is superb. It has been built on a lofty basement and the three gateways are approached by flights of stone stairs. These stairs provide the site for a temporary market in the evening, the "Gudri Bazaar" of Delhi which is a unique institution. It appears in the late afternoon and vanishes overnight. Here may be had almost everything from piece goods to pottery; sherbet stalls are here in plenty for the thirsty; little refreshment stands attract large crowds and the din and the noise created is terrific. It is here that the Delhiwala repairs to in the evening as the Bombayite goes to Apollo Bunder or Chaupatty.

Struggling Against Time

It is around this great mosque that the present city of Delhi is situated. In its narrow, winding lanes live the artisans and the craftsmen whose work—dainty, lace, beautiful embroidery, elegant embroidery, gold and silver ornaments—was once known all over the world, and who are now desperately striving to hold their own against the mass production methods of the machine age.

Among the labyrinth of Delhi streets, Chandni Chauk is the oldest and the most important. Starting from the Fort it goes on for one and a half mile in a straight line upto the Fatepuri mosque which was built by Shah Jehan's wife. Chandni Chauk is to-day the broadest and the busiest thoroughfare of Delhi with big miscellaneous shops on either side wth a stone pavement in front of them. About half way down the street is the Northbrook Clock Tower and further down is the Golden Mosque from where Nadir Shah witnessed the terrible massacre of citizens in Chandni Chauk.

Yet Another Delhi

After the Delhi Durbar, the British abandoned Calcutta and Delhi once again became the capital of India. To the north of the main city across the ridge were built new buildings for the Viceroy, his staff and the secretariat. But these too have now been abondened and given over to the Delhi University. A new city has appeared to the south-west of Shah Jehan's Delhi with a palatial residence for the Governor-General, huge Secretariat blocks the Council Chamber and quarters for members of the legislature and Government clerks. Situated between Shahjehanabac and Indraprastha the new city is popularly known as "Raisina"—the city of the Viceroy.

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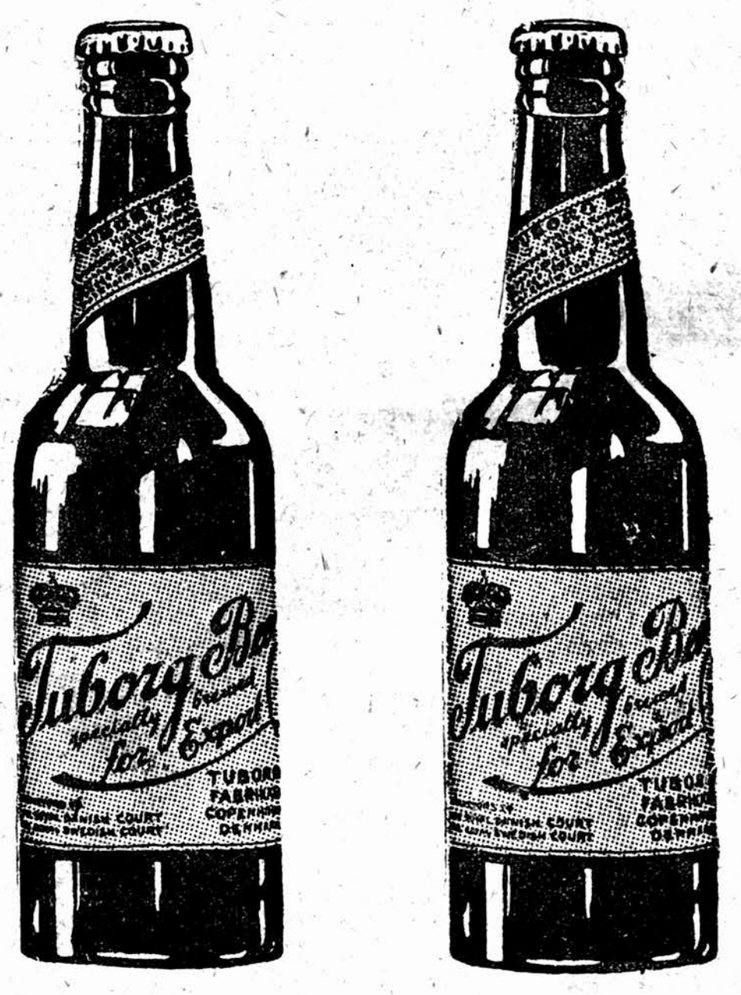

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Zeppelin Museum In Friedrichshafen

Dirigible Airship, An Exclusively German Invention

(Contributed)

On the terrain surrounding the Zeppelin Airship Construction Work in Friedrichshafen, and just in front of the new shed in which the largest existing airship in the world, the L.Z. 129, is being completed, there stands a separate building known as the Zepplin Museum. Containing, as it does, an extensive collection or original material, models, plans, statistics, photographs. and drawings, the Museum presents an exhaustive survey of the development of the rigid dirigible airship ever since that memorable 2nd of July, 1900, on which day the L.Z. I undertook its first ascent from the floating shed at Manzell. For on that day began the conquest of the air by a dirigible airship as an exclusivly German invention.

Count Zeppelin

The L.Z. I did have, however, one prototype, which we find in model as the first exhibit. It is an air-express-train, constructed by the old Count as early as 1895. Count Zeppelin was originally a balloonist. As a balloon can fly, thought he. it must be possible to make a train of elliptical balloons, coupled one behind the other and equipped with steering gear. fly too. The first ascent of this Zeppelin on July 2nd. 1900. is shown in detail. as well as all the special features in the way of technical devices which the L.Z. 1 possessed. We pause to wonder at the floating wooden shed, later destroyed by fire, and next at the landing-stage of the airship on the gigantic raft, along with the complicated method by which it had to be brought into the floating shed, which naturally was always pointed directly into the wind . Here are also the original high--pressure valves of the separate inner balloons. which were filled with the supporting gas. They were much larger than the modern ones. but built on the same principle.

The original propeller of the L.Z. 1 is also on view. The driving power was supplied by two motors of 15 H.P. each. weighing approximately as much as the modern airship motors which develop 550 H.P. The earlier Zeppelins were not yet equipped with horizontal rudders, their places being taken by an open runway. If the ship had to be brought into a diagonal course from the horizontal. or vice versa. the crew had to shift the movable ballast accordingly. and if this did not suffice. every available man was ordered to forward or aft. as the case might, every be, as live ballast. This emergency assistance made necessary the most strenuous practice in running through the narrow and very long runway from one car to the other. All these phases are accurately displayed in the Museum.

Innumerable Devices Shown

We may now follow and understand how the development of the steering mechanism of the airship progressed from a very simple to a most complicated form. and then back again to the simple method. One only has to call to mind the complicated box-gear of the later Zeppelin. where as the most modern of these air cruisers have four plain rudders only, two horizontal and two vertical. In the same manner are exhibited many original specimens showing the development of the airship propellerr, which began by having four blades. afterwards three. and finally only two. The transmission of orders from the pilot's car to the engines has also had an interesting development. At first, they were written out, and sent from one car to the other through a sort of pneumatic tube. To-day, in the Museum, we may admire the last link in this long chain of improvement, by seeing the engine-telegraph on the "Graf Zeppelin," just as it is used on steamers.

For anyone at all interested in navigation, there is a mine of valuable information in the instruments on view for the taking of bearings and other marine calculations, derived from the various stages of aerial navigation. There are sounding bombs, inclination-compasses of all kinds, log calculation tables, altimeters. speedometers, gyro-compasses, density compasses, barogrphs, variometers, car-thermometers, electrically lighted. plumets, libellas, balloon sextants and thermometers, as well as various kinds of safety lamps. Especially worthy of notice is the Brill apparatus for the taking of astronomical bearings with a chart of the heavens, the Bassus-sextant, and the Drechsel course-indicator. Of vital importance also, are the devices for testing the different gas mixturers; we can see the original Schilling apparatus for weighing gases. also the leak-indicator, with which each of the supporting-gas compartments is equipped. If a compartment springs a leak. as soon as the compartment begins to rise, a red signal-light burns. The "leak-finder" by means of which the exact location of the flaw is determined. is composed of a substance. which reacts strongly to hydrogen gas and sets a special indicator in motion.

Famous Airships In Model

In a separate division of the Museum are exhibited struts and walls of airships and their progressive development. Here we find cane struts. spoon struts, square and triangular girders. fromework joints, and runners finished in woodwork and metal. It is a long career of constructional improvement that brings us. after 34 years, to the present-day metal frame of the modern air cruiser.

Large-sized models show us airships which have become famous, from the earliest days to the "Bodensee", which had to be turned over to the Italian Government, the Z.R. 3 (L.Z. 126) which exactly ten years ago, flew to the United States, to be delivered there for the account of reparations, and the "Graf Zeppelin." An especially fine model reproduces the wharf at Manzell in 1908, and next to it the original anchorage of the floating shed. We also find in the Museum the most important of the original airship motors, and here, perhaps, the development is the most evident of all. A beautiful specimen is an original Maybach V motor of 550 H. P., such as the "Graf Zeppelin" has carried for the last six years. These most efficient motors have carried the "Graf Zeppelin" over 500,000 miles of ocean and continent.

Beautiful photographs and paintings serve to perpetuate in our memories some of the more famous voyages of the airships, some crowned with success, and other voyages of disaster. We see depicted the end of the L. Z. 1, the first Zeppelin. how in the year of its maiden voyage, 1900. it was caught in the tree branches in the Allgau; Mountains we follow the L. Z. 5 on its valiant flight to Goeppingen, where it tried to land no the night of June 2nd, 1909. In doing so, a portion of the ship was ripped out, and the frame partly collapsed. Not being willing to scrap such a valuable ship. the forward motor was dismounted, the prow temporarily pieced together with hop-poles, and with one motor it made its way back to the wharf at Lake Constance.

Wreck Of "Deutschland"

The L. Z. 7, the "Deutschland". was wrecked in 1910 in the Teutoburger Forest. The ship had become too heavy, and drifting down on to the forest, was immediately spitted on the tops of the high pine-trees. Part of the passenger cabin of this airship is displayed in the Museum. The fate of this cabin significantly typifies the everchanging and stormy career of rigd dirigibles since their beginning. After the cabin had been wrecked in Teutoburger Forest, it was used in two other airships. In the first of these it was stranded near the shed in Duesseldorf, and with the second in the neighbourhood of Metz. There it was requisitioned by an officer, who used it first as a summerhouse, and afterwards as a chicken-coop. It is made of the finest wood, and has the shape of sedan,—also as a special luxury. it has a folding table. In contrast with this, the Museum contains a life-size replica of the pilot's room in the "Graf Zeppelin" with all the instruments which a modern air cruiser has no board. In this pilot's room are hung out the flags of all the countries in which the "Graf Zeppelin" made a landing—a goodly display. If we wish, we can use the engine telegraph connecting with the five cars. A transverse model of the L. Z. 127 gives us an idea of the inner arrangements of the thirty-two balloons for supporting gas and power gas, the former occupying twice as much space as the latter (blue gas). There are also assembled here a collection of placards of the various famous voyages, such as the round the world voyage, the Arctic voyage, an the three cornered voyage". Further a painting by Alex Bircher memorializes the famous meeting between the "Graf Zeppelin" and the Russian ice-breaker Malygin in the Arctic ocean on July 27th 1931.

War-time Devices

Wooden plaques depict the development of the several types of Zeppelin airships as to their size and general contour. The L. Z. 129, now under construction, is the 118th airship produced by the Zeppelin Works of Germany. Over one hundred of these were war Zeppelins. The airships of the navy were painted black underneath and only flew by night. A bronze tablet commemorates members of the crews of airships who lost their lives during the war. A beutiful picture in the Museum, moreover, discloses to us that during the war, gas containers for airships wert varnished, and the goldbeater's skins pasted on to pieces of cotton goods, in the Kroll Opera House. the seat of the present Reichstag.

In conclusion might be mentioned the observation basket used during the war, which was let down to within 1,000 meters of the earth, while the airship was flying above the clouds; then the exhibition of Zeppelin wireless apparatus and its development; also the model of the low-pressure chamber at the wharf in Friedrichshafen where the motors are tested for their efficiency in rarified atmosphere, and a model of a wind-making apparatus to try out the air resistance strength of the hulls as they are modelled. An account of the voyage to America of the Z. R. 3, afterward the "Los Angeles". in the course of which about 64,000 pounds of gasoline was expended, 3,000 cubic meters of gas escaped, and altitudes up to 3,650 meters were reached, is set out in every detail. Caricatures and cartoons from all over the world show what methods were used by ignorance as well as malice. against the dirigible airship. Therefore, the greater and the more inspiring for every visitor to this splendid Museum is the conviction which is here brought home to him that the airship has won its victory against all its adversaries.

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About Studios And Stars

A VOTARY OF THE DANCE

By Shrimati Chaudharani

"The daily dozen physical jerks performed by so many in modern parts of the Globe are the universal acknowledgment of the necessity for regular bodily exercise." A herculean figure towered 'above me and as he uttered these words the image of Bhim, that mythological symbol of strength, seemed to re-incarnate before me. This then was Anwarullah Shaikh, whom I had often seen watching Menaka's dancing with rapt attention.

HIS CREDO.

As if weighing his statements he continued:—"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of correct physical exercise for the development and maintenance of the symmetry of the human body. I am also convinced that unless the body is physically and organically fit, it is stupid to begin dancing. Therefore a course of physical training is an essential preliminary to the study of dancing for without acquiring balance poise and bodily control no dancer can be a good exponent."

SEPARATELY A CIRCULAR MOVEMENT.

The very mention of Baghdad conjures up an arid atmosphere and a ticklish taste of luscious dates and cream cheese.

Child of an Arab mother and Bengalee Mohammedan merchant, Anwarullah Shaikh was born in Arabia and nourished on the usual Arab diet. It may interest some readers to know that he is related to Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad. Although somewhat delicate in constitution in early childhood the bony framework of his body was well-formed and strong, and he survived the barbaric custom of being branded across his stomach which was done to effect a permanent cure of a certain malady. At the age of ten he came to Bombay and was educated—learning Urdu and Gujerati as well as English. He showed prowess in sports winning all games against boys of his own age. About this time Eddie Polo, the strong man of the screen became the object of his childhood's hero-worship, and from then onwards he took every opportunity to study different methods of physical culture. Mr. Liederman's systen attracted him greatly, and he developed muscular control, largely by performing some of his exercises regularly. The idea of being a physical culturalist took possession of him at the age of 16. He then joined an Akhara and trained under Chhabbu Khan Ustad, improving his physique enormously.

His present ideal is Henry Steinborn, the German-American Weight-Lifter.

A peculiarity of his, which is perhaps racial, is his power of moving every muscle of his body of the abdomen and breast muscles being also the speciality of Arab dancers. He has evolved a system of his own, chosen after studying many methods.

CURATIVE EXERCISES AND HIS MASSAGE.

The general well being of the human body from the organic as well as the structural point of view has been his constant aim and endeavour. The diet question is one which he has not overlooked, and on which he holds his individual opinion. I gather that he adheres to the old adage—One man's meat is another's poison. He has clear ideas about the scientific feeding of the future physical culturists. According to the diet taken, flexibility or strength are developed.

Exercises and food are co-related in this respect. In his own case he is a strong man "par excellence," and does not aspire to flexibility. For, in order to do weight lifting, breaking of chains etc. muscles must be solid and rigidity of poise is essential. Brawn versus brain has never been his motto. But he is more interested in improving the physique of the average Indian of the growing generation. The human body is more often than not unevenly developed. He prescribes certain exercises for different undeveloped portions of the body and to restrain over-development and correct malformations. He has also curative exercises for stomach disorders, massage for chronic constipation and strengthening exercises for weak spines legs etc.

HIS AMBITION:—In his humble way Shaikh is working for national welfare. Food sunshine and exercises are the requirements of growing children. It is not sufficient for agitators to expatiate on the illiteracy of the masses—Philanthropists and the powers that be, should encourage the efforts of young men like A. N. Shaikh by subsidising local Clinics where rations should be distributed, arrangements made for proper rest, fresh air and exercise under expert supervision. In order to achieve uniformity of mental and physical development, sufficient and correct food must be provided. I have often seen Mr. Shaikh giving food to some of his poorer pupils, paying for the same from his own money. He sacrificed the assurance of a mercantile career for his present vocation and has managed to build up a first class gymnasium at Dongri, where for a nominal fee—sometimes for nothing—he trains youngsters and adults and helps them to attain perfect health and physique. Amongst other activities he is at present engaged in taking part in a film under production by the O. K. Film Company. He is a daring rider can swim and shoot well and should do well as the Indian "Tarzan."

Though engrossed in the work of his own Gymnasium, he greatly appreciates art of all kinds, particularly of the dance form. He has a very beautiful series of plastic poses comprising the Surya Namaskar—which illustrates the affinity of physical exercise and its expressive partner—the interpretive dance.

Shaikh has always been keenly interested in Indian dancing and has lately evinced a wish to study the plastic poses of sculpture and painting. He is of the opinion that the mascular form of those studies of Javanese Hindu dancing recently depicted by that clever American artist, stowitts, are admirably suited for portrayal by figures such as his own.

Mr. A. Sheikh believes in a well developed body. He is a votary of dancing and physical culture. He has been recently busy negotiating for an interesting character "role" with some of the leading Indian Studies.

MOVIE EXTRAS GETTING PLENTY OF WORK NOW

The well-meaning gentry who used to bewail the plight of the Hollywood extras must be singing a different song to-day. The extras are no longer poor for 90 per cent of them do very well.

Pretty girls, who once were supposed to have starved in hall-room hovels are appearing in mink coats and the gentlemen of the mobs are buying automobiles.

Miss Rosy in "Pati Bhakti" to run at the Majestic.

A survey of 40 extra players appearing in Paramount's "Paris in Spring" reveals that these lowliest of film players made an average of 90 dollars per week among the "dress" groups and approximately 45 dollars in the lower, or "mob" brackets.

This considerable boosting of income is due largely to the recent wholesale elimination of "unequipped" boys and girls and rich youngsters who were displacing needy extras for the thrill of film work.

Gladys Adams, 18-year-old extra echoed the sentiment of the atmospheric workers in "Paris in Spring" when she revealed "that recent months have been the best for us extras in years." In 31 working days, Sundays included, Miss Adams and the other players have averaged 28 days at the new "dress" price of 15 dollars per day.

"This is due to the fact that more large pictures than ever are being made," she said, "and also by the fact that thousands of 'unequipped' extras have been taken from the lists.

"This situation is giving us more work than we've ever had before and an opportunity to buy the type of clothes we need in this work."

By "unequipped" Miss Adams meant extra players with wardrobes insufficient for the needs of night club, party and ballroom scenes.

"An extras wardrobe costs him in the neighbourhood of 40 dollars a month to maintain," said another extra. "Under present conditions we can do that handsomely."

CHILD STARS PLAY LIKE "REGULAR KIDS" BETWEEN FILM SCENES

Paper dolls and tin soldiers don't ordinarily belong on a movie sound stage, but they were all over the place during the filming of a dramatic sequence for Paramount's "The Big Broadcast of 1935."

For although Sir Guy Standing and Gail Patrick had leading roles in the "Little Brother" sketch, it was David Holt and Virginia Weidler who received all the attention on the set.

David, the lad who scored so strongly in "You Belong To Me," and Virginia, whose portrayal of "Auropena" in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" won her a Paramount contract, are extraordinary as far as their acting is concerned, but perfectly normal children in other respects.

When they weren't busy acting or studying their lessons under the supervision of Rachael Smith, the two children were to be found in their own cornet of the set, where David was busily engaged in routing a whole regiment of tin soldiers, and Virginia was clipping out entire families of paper dolls.

In "The Big Broadcast" the two appear as brother and sister, under the direction of Norman Tourog.

STUDIO KEEPS 100,000 CANDLES ON HAND FOR FILMS

Few props are as essential to movie-making as the candle. For that reason Paramount has a current stock of at least 100,000 tapers of all colours and ranging in size from miniatures for birthday cakes to six-foot ones twelve inches in diameter.

A candle maker is kept in employ for speciality work.

The reason for this, according to Russel Pierce, head of studio property department, is that almost a third of the pictures, are laid in a pre-electrical period necessitating a complete candle-lighting system in the set dressing.

And in modern pictures there is always the formal dinner table, birthday celebrations, church and Christmas scenes.

Once candles are partially burned they are no longer usable and are returned to the moulder's shop to be melted down.

The lavish court of Catherine the Great in "The Scarlet Empress," required more than six thousand burning candles.

STAR FINDS DIFFICULTY IN RAISING BEARD FOR KING ROLE

Bearding the movie star is not exactly like bearding a lion in his den. It's worse.

Carl Brisson would rather try the lion variety after his recent experience in promoting a crop of whiskers for one of the dual roles he plays in his latest Paramount picture, "All the King's Horse".

It all seemed so easy when Carl was first told that in some sequences in which he appears as king of a mythical kingdom he would have to sport a regal beard. Carl had seen bearded kings in his long European career.

"If kings can grow them," said Carl, "so can I."

But it seems that growing a beard is a kingly gift which Carl couldn't quite master. He had his ideas as to the kind he wanted—but his face thought differently.

It came in in patches. Where he wanted it thick, it was very thin indeed. And where he wanted it to taper off it grew most thick. Besides, it was uncomfortable. His friends guffawed and his dogs barked at him. It was all very disconcerting.

The only one who seemed to have faith in Carl's artistry in the field of facial horticulture was Director Frank Tuttle. It was the director's idea that Carl find some original shape for his beard so as not to imitate the beard of any particular king for fear of international complications. But Carl had no choice in the way to grow it. His beard was so original that he saved it off in disgust just a few days before production commenced on the picture.

There was nothing left for him to do but consult Wally Westmore, Paramount's makeup artist, who had a beard on Brisson's chin in no time.

SEVEN LEADING MEN FOR MAE WEST IN NEW FILM

"Let me have around me men that are fat," said Caesar.

"Let me have around me men, and let it go at that", says Mae West.

And that's the way she does things in her picture. The blonde star, now making "How Am I Doin'" at Paramount, has 55 speaking parts for men in the film, and only 11 for women, including herself, a five to one average.

"And the average," smiles Mae, "is just about right. One woman can handle five men without much trouble, if she knows her lines. And her curves."

The men's parts range all the way from the seven who influence her screen "life", to mere butlers and bartenders, while the women vary from rivals to maids.

Paul Cavanagh, Ivan Lebedeff, Tito Coral, Fred Kohler, Sr., Monroe Owsley, Gilbert Emery and Grant Withers are Mae's leading men, while Marjory Gateson, Adrienne D'Ambricourt, and Mona Rico occupy the leading feminine roles.

"Women," points out Miss West, "have the say-so as far as the theatre box-office is concerned, so I try to give them plenty of types to choose from. Caesar wanted his friends to be plump, but plump or thing, tall or short, dark or light, handsome or homely, as long as they're men, everybody'll be happy."

FRENCH SCREEN STAR COLLECTS ODD FACTS ABOUT WINES, FOODS AND OTHER THINGS

Here's a case where one man's meat is another's hobby.

The famous Ripley has made a fortune with his "Believe It Or Nots," whereas Charles Boyer, French screen star who appears with Claudette Colbert in Paramount's drama, "Private Worlds," collects the same sort of information just for pleasure.

Boyer, said to be the only man in pictures who has been starred in four World film centres—Berlin, Paris, London and Hollywood—spends most of his time prying about seeking odd facts.

His collection, a fascinating one to read, includes such briefs as:

That life insurance was once considered a form of gambling in France and was prohibited by law!

That if the cork in a bottle of champagne pops out easily the liquor is not of the best.

That the composer of that grand romantic ballad, "I Kiss Your Hand, Madame," is a waiter in a Berlin cafe!

That a man can go 65 days without food, five days without water, but only three days without sleep.

That James Joyce, author of Ulysses" had a remarkable tenor voice.....so good he once outdrew John McCormack when they sang in rival Dublin theatres.

That a popular gastronomical treat in France is to dip a teaspoon of chocolate ice cream into coffee.

That the colour of wine indicates the modd it will cause... Red wine makes you gay; black wine, sad.

Kumari Bina Devi in "Wafa-Dar Aurab" (Radha Film).

Kumari Ratanbai in Eastern Arts "Bharat-ki-Beti" at the Krishna.

CAROLE LOMBARD ADVISES WOMEN TO BE "GOOD LISTENERS"

To girls seeking romance, Carole Lombard, Paramount's blonde star, would advise them above all to be "good listeners".

"The girl who shows sincere interest in a man and what he has to say is always popular," Miss Lombard says. "She could be careful not to appear too eagerly interested, but conduct herself easily and with obvious sincerity.

"A well placed compliment, with the same note of sincerity, pleases everyone and man particularly. Man wants to be the conqueror, and a word of disguised praise here and there feeds his ego and in return he will be attracted by the girl who is interested in him.

"Be nice to all the men, not just the popular ones. Many men are quiet and reserved, and are greatly pleased by attention. They respond to attention more quickly than the popular ones. But the attention of the popular ones will be drawn to the girl who is being shown attention by other men. Just try it and see.

"All men aren't alike of course. Find out what their interests are and you'll find they are becoming interested in you.

"Be cheery and optimistic. Don't be conspicuously dressed. Seek instead to be smartly but not extremely dressed. And remember bright eyes and a smile are the best cosmetics in the world.

"Above all, watch your voice. Take care to modulate it, and always speak distinctly. A brassy voice will repel men quicker than anything else. And a good voice will attract them.

"Remember that all so-called charm can be acquired. The thing to remember is that you can be charming if you really want to be. It's not easy, but it can be done."

ROBERT MONTGOMERY IS DIFFERENT

Robert Montgomery need never worry about "going Hollywood." His impulse is to go in the other direction.

One of the wittiest stars in the film firmament, he nevertheless avoids Hollywood's conventional social life for one of his own making.

Montgomery is rarely seen at the resorts and night clubs. With his friend Chester Morris, he prefers some colourful restaurant where he sits quietly and observant in a corner.

These evenings he jokingly refers to as his "local colour sprees. . . just like a novelist."

The best news to Bob is word of some festival or ceremony to be held in one of the many out-of-the-way places of Hollywood. He gets wind of these from friends who know his habits.

At the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios the next day, Montgomery bubbles with anecdotes of the evening before. Incidentally, Bob has discovered that a star inconspicuously dressed and without self-consciousness is apt to be accepted without the hurrah which most celebrities dislike.

Montgomery's social life, however, doesn't run entirely to such expeditions. His dinner parties are unique in the film capital. A countess may find herself next to an impoverished portrait artist or a budding poet to a film star. And one is apt to have as good a time as the other, for the only "must" is congeniality.

It was Montgomery, for example, who introduced the Hollywood vogue of "chain dinners"—those sprightly affairs in which every course of the meal is eaten in a different house.

And "different" is the word which touches the key to the Montgomery character. Anything different is sure to interest him.

Books And Their Writers

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

FAMILY ALLOWANCES— A FRENCH INSTITUTION: By G. Bonvoisin. Price 6d.

In India where the relations between capital and labour have long been a source of perpetual anxiety both to the government and the people, all attempts to bring about the necessary harmony beween those parties have not met with complete success. The cause of this failure may perhaps be attributed to the absence of national government. As may be seen from what is happening in a country like France, where there is a government by the people for the people, the very same difficulty has been overcome by the introduction of a law of March 11, 1932, by which the institution of Family Allowances has been legalised.

As to the 'raison d'etre' of this institution and as to how far it has improved the conditions of remuneration and the relations between the employers and the employees in France since 1916, when a first general application of the family allowances principle was made in the Grenoble metallurgical industry on the initiative of an engineer by name M. Emile Romanet, we gather the following interesting details from a publication on the subject by G. Bonvoisin. Director-General of the Central Committee for Family Allowances. Therein we read that from Grenoble this institution has spread progressively to the majority of the industrial centres of France. The main principle is this: While usually the accepted principle of political economy is that wages should be determined solely on the basis of the work accomplished, it has undergone in France within the last decade a change to a great extent, in that an increasing number of employers have come to take into consideration the family situation of their workers and have accorded them special payments called family allowances, the amount varying in proportion to the number of dependent children. This movement, since its inception by a handful of industrialists, has gathered considerable momentum by the introduction of a system of equalisation which consists in distributing the cost of family allowances among the employers in proportion to the size of their respective enterprises and independently of the family situation of their employees. But for this equalisation of funds there would have been much discontent and things would not have progressed to the extent they have now done. The one important result of the equalisation fund has been that it has enabled the employers to place themselves at the head of the social service movement which is one of the characteristics of post-war France.

An exact valuation of this aspect of the institution cannot be made, but according to Bonvoisin himself "it goes without saying that no statistics can express the results achieved in terms of better health, families reunited, slums cleaned up, moral health restored, jobs obtained, and ills of all kinds treated and cured." It was the results thus obtained through private and voluntary initiative that has induced the government to step in and introduce the law to which allusion has already been made. Two essential points have been incorporated in this law: on the one hand to assure to all salaried family heads the benefits of the family allowances; and, on the other hand, to divide equitably among all employers of a given region or of a given braneh of business, the costs arising from the payment of these allowances. As the outcome of the impetus so readily given by government, the movement has gained considerably in popularity and has attracted the attention of a number of foreign observers. Whether it would attract the attention of the Government of India, whose sympathies are not very largely with the employees posterity alone will tell.

New Novels

THE THIRD OWL: By Robert J. Casey (Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd., London).

Robert Casey gives us in this book a masterly Detective story, which he has a ready knack to handle with unfailing precision and skilful art. The tale begins with the sensational discovery of the hanging body of a man, suspended from the projecting back of ill-auspicious and one-eyed owl over the doorway of the great Hinchliffe House, George Henry Hinchliffe has apparently committed suicide to the great horror of Alice Hinchliffe, his wife. The mystery of this death is further enshrouded in the mist, as we turn with interest pages after pages of the book, despite the best efforts of Jim Sands. the press reporter, and Joe Crewe of the Chicago force, to solve it.

The later happenings and the incidents have been so cleverly interlinked to enhance mystery of the whole affair, that it is not with little surprise and some shock also that we hear the amazing and totally unexpected confession which Mrs. Hinchliffe gives from death-bed. That Mrs. Hinchliffe, consequent upon the incarceration of her husband George, should have found herself completely in the hands of an unscrupulous man like Homer Golgay, so much as to be forced to lead with him, for a long time, a life, in which he would not only play the role of George but usurp that name also, arouses sympathy in our hearts for the unfortunate lady, who at last kills him as the last recourse. Picquancy is added to this sympathy when at the very end of the story the author tells us of how on reading of the death of his wife from the newspaper headline, George who was a convict in the Still-water Penitentiary under the name of Rattenhouse, put an end to his life by rushing towards the guard and getting himself shot at.

Y. D. L.

MENACE. By Leslie Pollard. Published by Messrs. T. Warner Laurie, Ltd., London.

"Although it is still necessary as before to have a strong Navy and Army to safeguard our sea communications, bases and transportation of troops to threatened areas, there is now a new factor, namely that the safety of the civil population and industrial activity can only be ensured by a powerful air force which would be able effectively to retaliate on the enemy. The issue cannot be shirked if the Empire is to be preserved."

The above paragraph from the Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan's foreword to this interesting novel will give one idea as to what purpose the book is intended to serve. It is a case for strengthening of Britain's Air Force. This book coming as it does j st when there is a move on the part of the bigger European Powers to come to some sort of agreement about the aerial strength of the different nations, shows that while British statesmen outwardly show that they are anxious for some sort of an agreement, there are men, who hold very responsible posts in the Air Force, who hold a different view and clamour for strengthening of the aerial forces.

The theme which is very cleverly worked up by the author, is that of an aerial war between Russia on one hand and Britain and other European nations on the other, ten years hence. Russia is supposed to have the strongest air force in the world. The author also describes how cleverly the OGPU works and has its emissaries in the biggest men in England. In the first air raid by Russians on London, the English Air Force is unable to offer any effective defence and Russians play havoc over London.

Besides heavy loss inflicted by killing several thousands in London the author shows that the Houses of Parliament and other well-known buildings in London were destroyed beyond recognition. In his anxiety to plead for a stronger air, force for Britain the author forgets that in the end it was the English Air Force, which played havoc with Moscow with their new type of planes.

The author also makes out the people in Russia get tired of the activities of the communists and one of the soldiers who revolts against the Soviet authority gathers strength. He marches on Russia, kills all the well known communists and within year establishes monarchy in Russia.

Apart from its political motive, the author has tried his best to make out a case for further strengthening of the British Air Force. It is a story ably written by a man who has had experience as an airman.

A. S. E.

THE CAVES OF BLACKSCAR: By Haydon Dean (Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd., London).

The very catching story of how Michael, a wealthy youth deliberately risked his life for the mere pleasure of it, to bring to book crook McCarthy and his notorious gang, who under the guise of the "Cosmopolitan" restaurant were in fact running a brothel and an opium and gambling den, besides carrying on white trade on a big scale. The very fortunate and well-merited escape from the secret caves on the uninhabited and uninhabitable island of Blackscar, which forms a port of call of McCarthy's gang, and the subsequent adventures that Michael has to push through, while moving around the caves under the very nose of McCarthy and his men, read on with an increasing amount of suspense, when at last to reader's joy the gang is rounded up and Michael gets his long cherished prize—Mary, whose brilliant presence of mind and dauntless courage were mainly responsible to effect his release from the confinement in the caves. Events in the tale come in smooth consequence and the reader is completely engrossed in the pages one after another when all of a sudden he stumbles across a striking end so tactfully brought about.

Y. D. L.

WHITE WOLF'S FEUD. By Hal Dunning. Published by Ward Lock & Co., Ltd. Price 3sh. 6d. net.

The story relates to a deadly feud between "Jim-Twin" Allen, the "White Wolf" and Quong Lee,

(Continued on page 20)

ANOTHER ATLAS BY HORRABIN

AN ATLAS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. By J. F. Horrabin, Victor Gollancz Ltd., London, 3s. 6d.

J. F. Horrabin who gave us "An Atlas Of Current Affairs" has compiled yet another useful work of reference. If the study of contemporary political developments has been made easy by the first compilation, European history has been simplified by the present volume which follows, in all essential details, the arrangement of the Atlas of Current Affairs.

"It was while working on 'An Atlas of Current Affairs,'" writes Mr. Horrabin in the Preface, "that I realized how essential a background of historical knowledge was to the right understanding of present-day problems. Hence this book."

He has, therefore, attempted—and with remarkable success—through the 70 maps and the accompanying explanations to bring out "those facts which appeared to me to have some more or less direct bearing on the Europe in which we live—and tremble—to-day." The first series of 28 maps tells of the story of Europe from the 2nd century A.D. to the Great War, while the remaining maps deal with the various states after the War.

This Atlas, like its predecessor, entitles Mr. Horrabin to the unreserved thanks of all those who wanted their history presented to them not in the dull text-book style, but in an intelligent and interesting way. Never before has an Atlas—much less a history book—been made so entertaining and delightful as the volume under review.

Now that Mr. Horrabin has treated European history with the magic of his maps, let us hope he will follow it up with similar works on the history of other important countries also. It is a pity no one has come forward in our country to prepare a similar treatise on Indian history.

Anyway thanks to Mr. Horrabin for a useful reference book and congratulations to Gollancz for yet another outstanding publication.

K. A. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Duty of Empire, by Leonard Barnes (Victor Gollancz). Price 10/6.

Land of Women, by Katharina Von Dombrowski (Putnam and Co.). Price 7/6.

Tales of friendship, by D. C. Sharma (Oxford University Press). Price As. 10.

History of Education, by P. P. Thakkar, Bombay. Price As. 8.

Life of Mahendralal Sarkar, by S. C. Bose (P. C. Bhar Hannemaun Publishing Co., Calcutta).

The Unseen Witness, by Ben Bolt (Ward Lock, London). Price 3/6.

Tragedy in the Dark, by Elaine Hamilton (Ward Lock).

White Wolf's Feud, by Hal Dunning (Ward Lock). Price 3/6.

The Gong of Siva, by Dewan Sharar (George G. Harrap and Co). Price 7/6.

Quack Quack, by Leonard Wolf (The Hogarth Press). Price 7/6.

Kashmir, by K. L. Atri (Bombay Book Depot, Bombay).

The Shadow of God, by G. K. Chettur (Longmans Green and Co.)

Reminiscences of the late H. H. Malharrao Babasaheb Powar (Hindi) (Memorial Committee's Office, Dewas).

Amritanubhava or Elixir of Life, by A. V. Khasnis, Jath State.

Gita Subhashitam (Mar.) by M. N. Patil, Bombay. Price As. 12.

Shiv Pratap (Mar.) by R. R. Nabar, Bombay. Price As. 5.

The Ancient Economy of India, by B. T. Yajnik, Madhavpur.

Kala Karagirinu Shikshan Parts I and II (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar). Price As. 10 each.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN BOMBAY AND GUJARAT—THE "SANSAD", "SABHA", "SOCIETY" AND "PARISHAD"—NO WIDER OUTLOOK—CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIP—ART NEED NOT APPLY—CAMERA CRAFT AND ART.

As Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan could only appreciate and not discuss the work of the Archaeological Department there was of course little or no reference in the Modern History Congress at Poona, to most of the problems confronted by Indian scholars. Some of those who have observed the proceedings of the Congress have drawn my attention to the absence of any reference, moreover, to historical work and research in Gujarat and some have drawn my attention to the work already achieved in Bombay. If the proceedings of the Congress have been, as they seem to be, unsatisfactory, it is not, I must point out, the fault entirely of those who arranged the Congress at Poona. As indicated at the last "Oriental" conference at Baroda and even at the "Parishad" at Lathi no attempt was made to adjust the activities of the learned institutions, or the scholars in Gujarat to the wider demands of art, education and cultural research and scholarship. In Bombay, the same complacent atmosphere reigns. The belief expressed at the Congress that Bombay lacked the spirit of historical research was due to the same cause. Learned institutions in Bombay do not think it necessary to adjust their activities to the wider demands of the times.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

Institutions in Gujarat, the "Forbes Sabha", the "Gujarat Vernacular Society," the "Sahitya Sansad" and "Parishad" reveal the same mistaken and short-sighted policy. I am indebted to esteemed correspondents who have supplied me with the names of the scholars in Gujarat well-known for their historical research. Here are some of them: Pundit Bhavanlal Indrji, (Junagadh), Bhagwandas Sampatiram (Junagadh), Ratiram Durgaram Dave (Surat), Dr. H. H. Dhruva (Ahmedabad), Purshottam V. Mavji (Bombay), Gourishankar Oza (Udaipur-Bhavnagar), Chunilal Modi (Patan), G. S. Sardesai (Baroda), Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, D. P. Khakhar, R. V. Dave, M. P. Mehta. Prof. Commissariat, Dr. J. J. Modi, K. M. Munshi, Durga Sastri, Chhaganlal T. Modi, Acharya Vallabhji and G. V. Acharya, Ratiram Durgaram Dave, Profs. Hodiwala and Thakore, Kamalashankar P. Trivedi, Keshav H. Dhruva, A. B. Jani, Ramnarayen Pathak, Raichura, J. Meghani, Ksansinh Chawda. The list of the workers is naturally incomplete. And, I cannot here attempt to recount their work which has been described by my friends. Sufficient to note that it covers almost every field of historical research.

ISOLATED SCHOLARSHIP

With the complete list and the solid scholarly achievement to their credit I do not see why institutions in Bombay, like the "Forbes Sabha", the "Sahitya Sabha", the "Cama Oriental Institute", the "Bombay Historical Society", the Indian Historical Research Institute, or the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the University, and the Museum and the Gujarat Vernacular Society in Ahmedabad and the "Parishad" cannot make their work more generally and more widely known. The days of isolated scholarly existence are over. Similarly the days of petty provincial work and self-complacency are over.

Members of the Camera Class conducted by the Universal Arts League. They are seen busy with their "field" work The Class will re-open early next month.

NATIONAL OUTLOOK

Scholarship in India must now learn to adjust itself from provincial to more distinctly national outlook and requirements. And, it is to be hoped earnestly that at the next sessions of the Historic Congress which was inaugurated at Poona endeavours will be made to make the Congress truly nation-wide and more clearly representative of the modern outlook in history and cultural research. In Bombay, neither the Bombay University nor the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society manifest the aspiration lead to the intellectual workers in the city. It remains their legitimate, but hitherto, more or less, pious aspiration. In Gujarat, the "Sahitya Parishad" has hitherto overlooked its legitimate function and its last sessions at Lathi serves only as an instructive reminder of what its forthcoming sessions should not be.

DOMESTICATED MODES

If the Gujarati intellectuals aspire, as they ought to, to contribute distinctly to the wider, nation-wide cultural activities outside the province, if they feel they are entitled, as they presumably are, to be known, heard and respected at such learned assemblies as the "Oriental" Congress at Baroda or the History Congress at Poona they must give up their domesticated ways and outlook. If the "Greater Gujarat" about which they rhapsodise so fervently and so frequently really means to them something invaluable, they must come in contact with the wider currents of intellectual life in the country and give up their sly benevolence. Already, heroic souls, I am told, are busy secretly canvassing their little prominence for the forthcoming sessions. Let the "Parishad" come out in the open with its specific plans and programme of literary, art and cultural reconstruction, the plans and programmes that would enable it to maintain its intellectual rank and national status.

ART NEED NOT APPLY

The following paragraph taken from a recent advertisement published by the Hon. Secretary H. H the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwad of Baroda, Hindu Girls' Scholarship Trust Fund makes interesting reading:—

"Girls studying in vernacular or Anglo-vernacular standard, i.e. in lower standards than English IV Standard, or in Medical Schools, Nursing or Drawing Schools or in training Colleges should not apply, as no Scholarships are awarded to them. For such applications no reply will be given."

There are, I think, no "Drawing Schools" in the Presidency. There of course, drawing classes in the average schools and in art institutes, Government and private. However that may be the denial to girls of the benefit of the Chimnabai Scholarship is as incredible as it is in explicable. The seventy-five scholarships which the trustees of the fund offer to deserving Hidu girls are for those "studying in high schools, arts, science and medical colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency (excepting Sind and other Indian States) Presumably, the sholarships are not available to those except the girls with "high school" or collegiate standard. Presumably, girls qualifying for the artist's vocation are not of the "high school" standard. Presumably, not necessarily.

OBSOLETE IDEAS

Presumably, the trustees of the fund do not believe in vocational education for women or to put it more accurately do not believe in education except that routinised by age and respected and certified by identically the same obsolete institutions whose devastating failures we all universally condemn. It is to be hoped that the trustees would in the near future be persuaded to adapt their assistance to the more practical demands of the times and remove the disqualifying bar against the advancement of education in art of the girls. The new womanhood, as well as the new manhood of India, demands more than lip service to serve the new ideals in education and for the emancipation of women.

CAMERA CLASS

The Camera Class conducted by Mr. M. Desai, under the auspices of the Universal Arts, League has been arousing increasing enthusiasm among young aspirants in the city. Its record of "field" work, I have seen, is an enjoyable experience. The picture along side these columns is indicative of some of the happy people who are learning to use the camera for fun and knowledge as well. The picture on the cover is also another example of the work initiated in the Camera Class.

CAMERA PICTORIALISTS

"The Camera Pictorialists of Bombay" are not asleep either. They have already decided to arrange for a second "Indian Salon of Photographic Art". It will be opened at the Town Hall from the 17th to the 30th November. The last day for receiving entries is the first of October. Those desirous may apply for the requisite form of entry to the Hon. Secretary at the Central Bank Building, Bombay.

Only College For Muslim Girls In India

From A Humble Beginning 30 Years Ago It Has Now Gained All India Fame As Centre Of Muslim Female Education At Aligarh

(By Ansar Harvani)

Sir Syed Admad Khan, who was one of the pioneers of English education in India, founded the late M. A. O. College (Muslim University) with the object of educating his community. But all his efforts were direced towards the education of boys and social uplift of the male members of his community. Neither Sir Syed nor his co-workers sufficiently realised that no amount of social reform can succeed unless it aims at the social uplift of the other half of the community too.

HUMBLE BEGINNING.

It was in 1906 that K. B. Shaikh Abdullah Saheb, a pupil and co-worker of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, founded a league to promote girls' education among Musulmans, and established a small primary school which was gradually raised to the middle school standard.

It was in 1914 that with the help of public donations a big building containing boarding houses, class rooms, and play grounds was completed outside the city, and within a short period the school was raised to the high school standard. It now provides education upto intermediate standard though many of its girls have privately appeared for higher degrees of the Aligarh University. It is the first and the only college for Muslim girls in India.

The Aligarh girls' college is a residential institution. All the girls coming from outside Aligarh are required to live in the Boarding House where they have to pay only Rs. 15 which includes all boarding and lodging charges. Considering the charges of other boarding houses it can safely be said that it is the cheapest boarding house for girls in India.

Strict purdah is observed by the girls living in the boarding house, but vast play-grounds have been provided inside the purdah walls. Every girl has to play one or more of the games like volley-ball, basket-ball, badminton, etc. A sports Club run by the students' executive committee makes the arrangements for the sports and games. The Aligarh Girls' College sports teams have on many occasions distinguished themselves in provincial girls colleges sports tournaments.

KINDERGARTEN.

The girls below the age of 5 are taught through the Kindergarten system. There is a qualified matron with a nurse and assistants to look after the girls of tender age.

In secondery School and College stages the syllabus of the Aligarh Muslim University is followed:

It is the endeavour of the college authorities to give the education to the girls in the fullest sense, and, therefore, while they give most of their time to academic subjects, activities which are necessary for the development of the character are not neglected.

EXTRA ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES.

Sewing and cooking are counted among the regular subjects upto the middle standard, and there is a special sewingclass for the girls of upper classes.

Besides usual subjects which are taught in the university schools and colleges, arrangements have been made for the teaching of modern European languages i.e. German and French and no extra fee is charged for lessons in these languages.

DEBATING UNION.

With the object of giving training in the art of public speaking and management of public organisations, a debating Union has been founded. The girls elect the office-holders from among themselves. All deliberations are presided over by President who is elected from among the girls by themselves.

It is expected that this organisation will prove the training ground for the future national and social workers of India, who will reform the Muslim society.

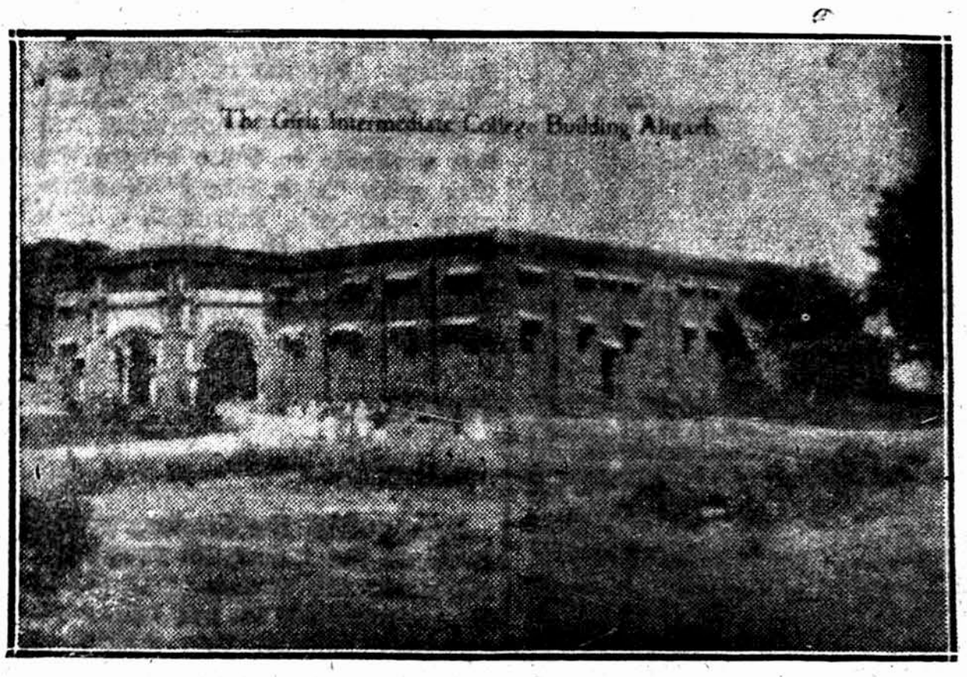
RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

Religious education has been made compulsory, and girls cannot get promotion from class to class unless they pass in the prescribed course in theology. Non-Muslim girls have to study Muslim history instead of theology. A room in the boarding house has been set apart as a prayer room, and a Muslim lady teacher has to look after the arrangements about the regularity of daily prayers in the room. It may safely be said that the girls who join this college get a better religious training than to be found in many of the Muslim homes.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS

The college with the aid of the Muslim Educational Conference and a few donors gives some scholarships and stipends to the poor and deserving girls. A limited number of girls are admitted as free boarders who have absolutely nothing to pay for boarding or lodging.

The financial position of the college is far from being sound. The Aligarh Muslim University with its budget of lakhs cannot advance more than a nominal sum of one hundred rupees per month towards girls education. It is proposed to raise the Intermediate College to the standard of a degree college. But it depends on the generosity and help of community.



Girls' Intermediate College Building, Aligarh.

Girls' New Hostel, Aligarh.

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Can Hypnotism Be Learnt?

One Must Have A Gift In Order To Become A Real Hypnotist, Says Noted Viennese Doctor

Dr. Leopold Thomas of Vienna University, who was recently instrumental in securing justice in a criminal case in Austria by means of hypnotism, contributes the following interesting article on the subject of Hypnotism to the "News Chronicle":—

"Sit down in this chair, and look at me intently!"

"And what shall I think about?"

"As far as possible think of nothing, and concentrate fully on what I am now going to suggest to you!"

And while the medium, waiting expectantly for what is to com gazes at the hypnotiser with a mixture of fear and couriosity, the glance from the starting, unflinching eyes of the hypnotiser bores into a point between the eyes of the subject. This portion of the face is considered by many hypnotisers as the most favourable for achieving an effect from the hypnotic stare.

Simultaneously with this play with the eyes, the hypnotiser begins to speak in a regular monotonous tone.

The eyes of the medium close slowly and her head sinks backwards a little. The hypnotic state is commencing. From this moment onwards the person hypnotised obeys involuntarily the suggestions imparted.

The scene related is a typical one of hypnosis, as carried out according to the Fixation Method by most hypnotists. But this somewhat theatrical and sometimes very tedious method—for it often takes half an hour when the medium is not very susceptible to suggestion—is, according to my thirty years' experience, not at all necessary.

I achieve the same hypnotic effect much more quickly and more pleasantly, both for the hypnotiser and the medium, by means of waking suggestion, which has not the disadvantages of the hypnotic trance, and yet attains the same effect.

HYPNOTISING WIFE

The moment of making the forcible impression, even on the unconscious mind, plays an important part. For this reason it is so seldom that one succeeds in hypnotising one's own wife. One of the most famous investigators in the realm of hypnotism, the Swiss Professor August Forell, attempted thirty-nine times in vain to hypnotise his own wife. At the fortieth attempt he succeeded, when she had given up expecting him to do so, and in my opinion, it was just because she was not expecting it that he was able to succeed.

It so happens that very often when a medium deliberately waits to be overcome with sleep the attempt is unsuccssful. My method is to involve the subject in an ordinary conversation, without his having any idea of when the attempt is to commence. I talk about the weather, about the spring and about love without fixing my eyes on the medium. Suddenly during the conversation I bring my face close to that of the medium and say in a certain tone of voice:

"It is extraordinary that you no longer know who you are! You can no longer speak your name but you are wide awake!"

And now something remarkable happens when the hypnotiser really has the power of suggestion.

The medium tries to pronounce his name but he fails to do so! It offen happens that at this point the subject becomes red with embarrassment at being unable to say his name, although he is wide awake.

We have, therefore, here hypnotism without hypnotism! The effect is the same, except that the medium does not suffer from a headache, which is so often a result of sleep hypnotism, and also he has not the unpleasant sensation that, whilst he is asleep, the hypnotiser may suggest something to him which he would consider unsuitable.

Naturally this type of waking suggestion can only be carried out by one who has real powers of suggestion. For I consider that hypnotism can be learned but in order to practise waking suggestion it is necessary to be born with the gift for it.

BASIS OF LOVE

Every love is based on a suggestion. For it nearly always happens that one of the two loves more than the other, and the one who loves more forces response from the other through the transference of this suggestion.

For example, how else does it happen that a girl, who wishes to have nothing to do with a certain man, finally gives way to him in a weak moment? It is a conquest for suggestion. And. according to my experience, waking suggestion and sleep hypnotism are wonderfully successful when applied to that ailment of humanity for which up to the present there has been no cure—I mean 'unrequited love.'

It was a long time before doctors—and even to-day not all doctors are able to hypnotise—recognised hypnotism as an aid. To-day it is often acknowledged that it is sometimes not only the most rapid but the only medium.

How often has it happened that I have succeeded in a few days in curing stammerers, or dipsomaniacs, who had already attempted every other cure in vain. Hypnotism can also work wonders in restoring to normality those suffering from sexual perversion. The rejuvenating power of hypnotism, applied according to my experience, is capable of the same success as that achieved by Professir Steinach and Voronoff with their gland experiments.

ARE WOMEN BETTER SUBJECTS?

Here I can anticipate various questions from readers, and I should like to answer them at once.

'Who is a possible subject for hypnosis'?

One cannot tell from looking at a person's face. Only experiment can determine it. I myself have often been disappointed when I have thought: That man must be a wonderful medium, and it turned out that he was not one at all.

On the other hand, one sees people who appear so robust and insensitive that one would never believe that they were susceptible to hypnotic influence; but they are so, just as much as other people. Only the mentally afflicted and those with a completely deranged nervous system are really capable of resisting hypnotic influence.

'Are women better subjects than men'?

This opinion, which is very prevalent, is erroneous. On the contrary, according to my experience, it appears to me almost as if men were easier to hypnotise than women.

'Can hypnotism be learnt'?

How to be a medium can never be learnt, one must be born to it, but anyone can master the elementary theory of hypnotism.

However, in order to become a real hypnotist one must have a gift, for it is not the demonic stare which brings success but the general suggestion of personality, and this is the explanation of the success of so many statesmen, the success of men from Napoleon down to Mussolini, who rose from the people and achieved what they did only through the force of personality.

Outside the station the rain fell in torrents, the one passenger who had alighted from the last train gazed dismally around. There was no help for it: he would have to take a taxi home.

"How much do you charge to drivts——Street?" he called to the solitary driver.

"Five hillings," replied the man.

For a time they haggled, but the driver refused to come lower than four shillings. At last the prospective fare had a brain wave.

"I say, I'll toss you double or quits."

The driver agreed. He called, "Heads," and heads it was.

"Rotten luck," growled the other, "I shall have to walk after all!'"

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

NEW NOVELS

(Continued from page 16.)

a Chinaman and leader of a gang of "dope runners."

The brother of the "White Wolf" joins hands with his brother, but his relation has added interest only when his wife Mary is kidnapped by the Chinese chief. It is discernible throughout, that the Chinaman feels the immense strength of the outlaw "Jim-Twin" Allen. The last meeting of the two chiefs in the cave of the Chinaman vindicates the superiority of the "White Wolf" by the death of the chief of the dope gang.

ON SCHEDULE. By E. Laurie Lang. Published by Messrs. Ward Lock and Co., London.

Frank Hinton, a fireman on a railway engine saves the life of Maud, the daughter of a squire, from a train smash, at the risk of his life. The husband of Maud, whom she had married without the knowledge of her parents and with whom she was running away, is supposed to be dead. Hinton, besides being a fireman, is an enthusiastic inventor and succeeds in inventing certain mechanisms, with the help of an old friend William Bashman, Maud, after being discharged from the hospital, comes to Hinton, as she does not want to go to her father. Hinton and Moud are married and befet a child Jerry. While Hinton is engaged in an invention, the former husband of Maud turns up and meets her alone. He wants her to steal the plans of the invention of her husband for him. The presence of the husband, who was supposed to be dead, complcates matters and Maud with her child returns to her father. Later, the mystery of the dead husband coming to life is solved, disclosing the fact that he had already married once before marrying Maud. By this time Frank has succeeded in becoming the finest engine driver on the line, who always has been "On Schedule" as regards the arrival and departure of trains. His inventions also are bought by the Company, which pays him enormously. This money as well as his father-in-law's estates make him leave the line and retire to the country with Maud. The story is quite gripping in its interest.

A. S. E.

HAPPINESS IN MARRIED LIFE

THE LIFE LONG DRAMA. By Andrew Saldana, Allahabad.

The book deals with "happiness" in married life and how to achieve it. The author "being of a philosophical turn of mind" looks upon life "differently" from the generality of people. In writing this book, which deals with practically every problem arising out of married life, the author says he speaks with the authority of fifty-five years ' experience. The book is an interestingly written treatise on everyday life and its problems.

A. S. E.

SINHA'S WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

Messrs. Ram Narain Lal, publishers of Allahabad, will shortly publish a book containing selections from the speeches and writings of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, a distinguished public man and ex-Finance Member of the Bihar Government. Mr. Chintamani has contributed a foreward to the book and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, a 'personal note.' The price of the book will be Rs. 5.

GUJERATI LITERATURE

1857, BY DARSHAK, Published by the Saurashtra Karyalaya, Ranpur, Price As. 10/.

The Mutiny of 1857 has furnished many foreign writers with a theme to show how cruel the Indian soldiers were, but of late, the other side of the shield is also being displayed and the twenty one "scenes" pictured in these 166 pages are an attempt to show how the peope at large viewed the disturbance. They are very readable. The perspective, however, in which Mr. Amritlal Sheth, who contributes a short preface, sees it, is original. He thinks that the mutiny helped the Indian States to drive their roots deeper down and thus harmed the interests of their subjects. But for that event the States would not have been consolidated and would have been perhaps, eradicated entirely.

K.

* * * *

ELEVEN MONTHS IN AFRICA, by N. G. Desai, Price Rs. 3/8.

This substantial volume of 400 pages is a standing monument of the enterprise of those Gujaratis and Kathiawadis who have proceeded to Africa and built up sound trade and commerce there. It describes Natal, Transval, Portuguese East Africa, the Uganda Protectorate Kenya, Zanzibar and Dar-el-Salam. It is a journal and a narrative, an itinerary, a directory, and is illustrated profusely and hence very interesting.

K.

* * * *

BOLSHEVISM AND BIJI VATO, translated by Jethamal Gandhi, published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, Price As. 6/.

This is a translation of a book by Rajagopalacharya on Bolshevism. It presents in simple language the principles of the cult and creed of Bolshevism. A short preface by Narhari Parikh is illuminating of the subject.

K.

* * * *

TRILOCHAN, by Kakalbhai Kothari and Gunvantrai Acharya, Published by the Saurashtra Karyalaya, Ranpur. Price Rs. 1/4.

The joint authors, who are the foes of what is old and orthodox in Hindu society, put to themselves the question, as to what is morality intended for? They reply to it by stating that it is intended for bringing good and happiness to the common masses. Old canons of morality have failed to do this: therefore, new canons must be framed and the old destroyed. Three stories or sections of the book, called Kumari, Anil, Ila, develop and set out the principles on which they desire to reconstruct modern society. It is a thought provoking publication.

K.

* * * *

GITA MANTHAN, by K. G.Mashruwalla, published by Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 1/4.

This is a reprint of the contributions that appeared in the "Gujarati" on the philosophy of Bhagavad Gita. Even when they were first published they received a very warm welcome. It is an attempt by Mr. Mashruwalla, an acknowledged thinker, on the philosophy of the Gita to so simplify its doctrines as could be understood by "Women, Vaishvas (traders) and Shudras (illiterates)". The churning of the Gita" (Gita Manthan) has really produced in this case butter and not frothy bubbles merely. We commend the book with great confidence to all those who are interested in the study of that "Song Celestical."

"THE NATURE OF MYSTICISM"

This is a reprint of the little book that was first published in 1917 from the pen of that charming Theosophical author and lecturer, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, M.A., who was Vice-President of the Theosophical Society from 1921 to 1928. Mr. Jinarajadasa is a prolific writer and he has a freshness of outlook not to be found elsewhere, though he never forgets that he is a Theosophist.

Mysticism is always a difficult subject to treat of and many there be who will turn up their noses against anything "mystic" or smelling of "mysticism." But this hand-book makes fascinating reading.

He groups men into three divisions, according to their temperaments, as they react to the environment round them. First is the "practical' type, second is the "scientific" and third the "mystic." According to him mystics need not necessarily be unscientific or unpractical, nor are practical people necessarily without mysticism. But in the main "the life of mysticism is a life of the feelings, and the message of mysticism consists of the values discovered to life, as life has been transmuted by the feelings."

Mr. Jinarajadasa, in his consideration of the subject, is not sectarian: he does not talk of Christian or Buddhist or Hindu mysticism; but takes a basic view of it, dividing it into six fundamental types, viz: (1) the mysticism of Grace, (2) the mysticism of Love, (3) Pantheistic Mysticism, (4) Nature Mysticism, (5) Sacramental Mysticism and (6) Theosophical Mysticism. And in the study of each type he observes four principal elements:—(a) the theme, (b) the method, (c) the obstacle and (d) the ideal.

He then proceeds to describe each type, giving very interesting illustrations from Christianity, Shiva and Kali worship, Sufism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism and even Masonry, quoting sometimes from Jami and sometimes from Emerson, and finding parallels between Christian Science and Vedanta, between Wordsworth and Edwin Arnold, and developes his theme till he finally comes to the "Panmystic" who greets with joyous rapture the great Life as It comes down to him through 'any' road which It chooses for Its coming.

Finally he defines Mysticism as "the scent of blossoms in tropical lands which only open as the Sun goes down, and then perfume the air to a swooning rapture."

The book is available from the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

POONA SEVA SADAN

SHRI SHARADA (Marathi). Published by the Seva Sadan Society, Poona City. Annual subscription Rs. 1/8, including postage.

To its manifold useful activities, the Poona Seva Sadan Society—an institution which has engaged itself for the past twenty-five years imparting education to women, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, in various branches—has now added the publication of a monthly magazine which would serve as its official organ. With a view to acquaint the public of the usefulness of the institution, such a publication was a long-felt necessity. The issues received by us for the months of May and June contain, in addition to reports of the activities of the Society, contributions on a variety of subjects, mostly with a special reference to women and their problems. We welcome this addition to the existing number of monthlies and wish it a long career.

BOOK NOTES

Professor T. R. Glover, that well-known champion of the ancient Greeks and Romans, has written a new book called "The Ancient World." It deals with art, drama, and history in a way intended to interest everyone whether or not they are classical scholars.

* * * *

Gerald Bullett's new novel "The Jury" is written round the dilemma of a jury at a murder trial and tries to show how few of the jurymen makes up their minds on the strength of the evidence alone. Much use is made of the verbatim reporting of evidence and legal discussion, and to book is offered as a serious attempt to throw light on the working of the jury system.

* * * *

In "The Growth and Distribution of Population," by S. Vere Pearson. The causes or rural depopulation, of overcrowding in cities and of sium-house conditions are examined and many other questions of the day such as town-planning, emigration, and the falling birth rate. Positive suggestions are also put forward for remedying some of the failings of modern civilisation.

* * * *

"Don't quit—you're too good a worker," the foreman at Ford's Dearborn plant urged when James Steele announced he was leaving. But Steele quit the job—and inspired by his long year's experience "on the line" wrote "Conveyor", his first novel just off International Publishers' press.

A veteran of several automobile plants, the author saw 25,000 men laid off at Dearborn shortly after the 1929 stock market crash. His brother was among the score wounded when police shot into an unemployed demonstration outside the Dearborn plant in 1932. Steele says he is "now working on a complex novel dealing with life in an Ohio industrial town."

THE STORY OF AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN—A Brief Survey. By Messrs. J. D. Ahemad and M.A. Aziz.

Of the people of Aghanistan it can be truly said that they form a nation, whose love of their country is a passion, whose love of freedom an instinct, only bending but never breaking under the onslaught of foreign yoke: and bending only to gather strength to rise once more. So that a Timur can annihilate the land but not the spirit of the people.

By its peculiar situation, the country had to deal with powerful neighbours on all sides from nearly the dawn of its history and the struggle it had gone through has taught the nation the lesson as only adversity could.

After a fairly detailed geography of the country, the past history is rapidly gone through by the authors of this exceedinly interesting book. A full acount of the present reigning House is also given, with a brief summary of the constitution of the country.

A. S. E.

Art Of Caligraphy

Very little attention is paid in primary schools to the art of caligraphy. With the help of the copy-books prepared by Mr. Nakhat of the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Bombay, students can easily improve their Urdu handwriting. The publishing firm, Ilmiya Book Depot, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay, is taking steps further to improve the set by getting it written by some well-known caligraphist of up-country. Each copy-book is priced at an anna

"THE JUMPING FROG"

How Mark Twain Came To Immortalise Jim Smiley's Pet

Stout-limbed frogs, some of them from the Louisiana bayous, where frogs are frogs, jumped in Central Park, New York, on May 19 for the honour of representing the East in the annual frog-jumping tournament in Calaveras County, Calif., later in the season. The event is a feature of the observance of the centenary of Mark Twain, whose national fame as a humorist began with the printing of his immortal tale "Jim Smiley and His Jumping Frog," in 1865.

The tale itself was an old one when Mark Twain heard of it, writes Mr. L. A. Robbins in the "New York Times". A piece of early American folklore, it had wandered by word of mouth wherever pioneers went. Twain may have heard it in his boyhood in Hannibal, Mo., or in his pilot years on the Mississippi; but the accepted account is that he ran across it first in a mining camp in California in the period of his life which he described afterward in "Roughing It." The events leading up to the meeting of Twain and the story were somewhat tumultuous.

TWAIN INVADES THE WEST

After Colonel Ulysses S. Grant had discouraged young Sam Clemens from being a Confederate cavalryman in Missouri at the start of the Civil War, Clemens went to Nevada. There he mined for precious metals, and, failing in that, joined The Virginia City Territorial Enterprise as a reporter. He signed his his pieces "Mark Twain." His jocular writing brought threats of a duel, if not homicide, and he discreetly departed Nevada for San Francisco.

When his chum, Steve Gillis, got into trouble in that city over a street fight Twain went his bail and helped him to leave the town. The crowd in power then descended upon Twain, seeking to seize him and his possessions, and it was his turn to skip out. He became a miner again, with a brother of Gillis's for his partner.

In January, 1865, they were at Angel's Camp in Calaveras County. On rainy days Twain sat beside the stove in the rickety hotel at Angel's and listened to yarns spun by Ben Coon, an old chap who talked solemnly and endlessly and knew not how funny his manner of storytelling was. One of the tales was the jumping-frog story.

Jim Smiley, according to Ben Coon, would bet on anything, a horse race, the behaviour of a tumble-bug, even the length of a sermon. In all Calaveras County he was "the dangest feller" for betting. He had a mare, a bull pup, roosters and tom-cats which he matched against all comers with astonishing success.

"DAN'L" TRAINED

"He ketched a frog one day, and said he cal'lated to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but set in his back yard and learn that frog to jump." Then he would "fetch him downtown sometimes in a little lattics box and lay for a bet." He called the frog "Dan'l."

The yarn ambled along to the arrival of the skeptical stranger, who said, "I don't see no p'ints about that frog that's any better'n any other frog". Smiley's challenge followed, and the response, "Well, I'm only a stranger here, and I ain't got no frog, but if I had a frog, I'd bet you." To that Similey replied, "If you'll hold my box a minute, I'll go and get you a frog." And while Smiley was gone, the stranger lifted the trained frog out of the box and "pried his mouth open and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot."

The outcome of the match the whole world knows. The new frog lined up with Dan'l and "hopped off lively." but the champion frog "give a heave, and hysted up his shoulders—so—like a Frenchman, but it warn't no use—he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as a church". And Smiley when the bet was paid and the stranger had gone, was not able to understand "what in the nation that frog throwed off for, until he up-ended the disappointing critter and Dan'l belched out a double handful of shot."

WRITING THE STORY

Back in San Francisco, Twain told the story to Artemus Ward. "Write it for my next book," said Artemus, and Twain put the yarn on paper. The manuscript reached New York too late for inclusion in the book. It was handed over to the editor of The Saturday Press, who printed the tale in his paper, November 18, 1865. From that start it swept the country and within a few weeks made Twain's name known from coast to coast.

Earnest young Mark Twain was not pleased with the kind of fame Jim Smiley's frog brought him. He felt that he had written better things. "To think," he confided to his mother, "that those New York people should single out a villainous backwoods sketch to compliment me on!" He wished to be taken seriously, and the world insisted on his being a funny man.

Again the frog-jumping contests are on, and a grateful world is still laughing after seventy years, over the story he wrote.

EINSTEIN URGES JEWISH-ARAB AMITY

Exiled Scientist Warns Co-Religionists Against Revisionist Propaganda In Palestine

Professor Albert Einstein at a Passover celebration in the Manhattan Opera House, New York, last month, warned against supporting the activities of any Jewish political group whose acts were preventing friendly co-operation of Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

The warning was directed mainly against the Revisionists, one of the groups in the Zionist Organization.

If Palestine is to become a Jewish national centre, then the Palestinian settlement must develop into a model way of life for all Jewry through the cultivation of spiritual values," Professor Einstein said.

"I am convinced that the Histadrut (the Jewish Federation of Labour) is the embodiment of the best energies working in this direction. It is the strongest bulwark against all tendencies to poison the life of the community. It forms the most effective check on revisionism, a movement which seeks to lead our youth astray with phrases borrowed from our worst enemies, and hinders the labour of most devoted pioneers.

CITES ASPECTS OF "OBSTACLE."

"Under the guise of nationalist propaganda Revisionism seeks to support the constructive speculation in land; it seeks to exploit the people and deprive them of their rights. Revisionism is the modern embodiment of those harmful forces which Moses with foresight sought to banish when he formulated his model code of social law. Furthermore, the state of mind fed by revisionism is the most serious obstacle in the way of our peaceable and friendly co-operation with the Arab people, who are racially our kin."

Professor Einstein said further he feared the inner enemies among the Jews more than the outward, "because only the former can seriously threaten our well-being and thus our future."

He declared, too, that when Jews will be filled with the earnest desire to give the community more than they hope to receive, "no power of darkness will be able to endanger our future."

He referred to the persecution of Jews in various parts of the world by saying that again implacable enemies oppose the race and the physical means of defence are as slight as those in ancient days. In this connection he continued:

WARNS ON SOCIAL INDOLENCE.

"The Jewish people has frequently lived through such periods in the past. It has lived through even worse periods and emerged from them strengthened and purified. The secret of our apparently inexhaustible vitality lies in our strong tradition of social justice and of modest service both to our immediate community and society as whole.

"Long periods of ease are more dangerous to this life-giving biblical tradition than periods of suffering and outer menace. How few trees break in the storm and how many decay in the warmth of sunshine."

The Jews, he continued, must beware of viewing Palestine merely as a place of refuge. The young men and women who went there before and after the World War made immense sacrifices and envisaged the creation of a Jewish commonwealth which would approximate the traditional ideals of justice and selfless love of mankind more closely than did the European countries from which they came, he said, and "it is in that spirit Jews should regard Palestine for the future."

The celebration was under the auspices of the National Labour Committee for Palestine. Other speakers were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Zalman Rubashow, vice president World Zionist Organization; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Irma Lindheim, former president of Hadassah. Support of the work of the committee generally was urged by the others who were heard.—"New York Times."

EYE TROUBLES?

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SHADOWS IN THE HOSPITAL WARD

The Covetous Queen And The Henpecked King

A Story Of The Ramayana Retold

(BY THE LATE MR. K. KRISHNA RAO.)

The Kite was hovering over the terrace; and it perched on the parapet with a swoop, just opposite to my cot. I felt the breeze as it clapped its wings. I opened my eyes and looked at the bird. It addressed me thus:—"Look here! Man alive! I shall relate to you an old version of the advent of Sri Rama as it happened.

After one thousand years of the happy rule of King Dasaratha of the Solar Race, he wished to perform a sacrifice called "Putra Kameshti". He had three lovely queens, but he did not at all feel happy as he had no issue to rule Ayodhya (Oudh) after him. He saw his image, one day; but it was with streaks of grey hair. So, he got dejected, and summoned the family priest, to find the way out of it. The sage Vasishta advised him thus:—'Please invite the horned Rishi, without further delay, and by the grace of God, he would perform the required sacrifice for you.' The King was pleased.

This sincere recluse was, however, begiled by the attentions of the heavenly dancing girls and he arrived at the palace in pomp and splendour. The sacrifice was nearly over and the King was awarded with the "Custard" before the holy fire. It was divided equally among the three queens, viz. Kousalya, Sumitra and the young Kaikeyi. The latter was very proud but less prudent; she spurned her share with hauteur and retired to her room, abruptly. The other queens looked at each other and kept the advice to themselves. For, they knew full well, that she had looks, that she could make a man what she chose. But Kaikeyi in her excitement, did not care for the promised progeny. A woman after all!

The old king felt very distressed, but he followed the peevish woman meekly. She kicked up a row and cried aloud, saying. 'Old Fool! Perhaps you forgot your promises, conveniently. I remember. I remember your words, well. And I am not treated with due deference. Where, at all have you kept a fair margin between those two old dames, and me? Certainly not! I don't wish to sing my praises about my higher education, my youth and my resolute courage! It was I who assisted you in the bloody warfare with the formidable Vrishaparva, and you sided Indra, the God of Rain. I shall tell you why I did it. Simply to save your neck, by an inch—and to show you in good colours, before the world! Don't you flinch, you Dotard! I saved your skin from utter rout and untold agony before all, when you were nearly thrown out of your chariot. I plugged the wheel with my finger until you won. Look here! In other words, I won it for you! Remember now! You searched for me, as I was kneeling beside you bleeding profusely and clinching the teeth tight. What more do you want in evidence? Yes, you kissed away my sweat, and said something more to please me; by the way, I don't care to express it now.' She wept once more.

The Kite said:—"I snatched away the cup of custard in the hurry to taste it. It slipped from my talons and bang! It fell down into the joined hands palms of Anjana Devi. The lucky beggar opened her eyes and found sweet custard in her hands. Sweet luck! she said audibly 'This is a godsend and the God Vayu (air) has sent me the fruit for my pleading after a long time!'

It was a full share and very potent. She drank the custard and gave birth to the strongest child in the world's estimate, in three and a half Ghatikas (a Ghatika eq. 24 minutes). She called him Maruthi (born of Maruts or winds) as a mark of pedigree.

Two portions were left with the first two queens and third Kaikeyi had none. They coaxed the selfish girl to accept one half of their shares, each and she agreed willingly to honour the two queens. Months elapsed; the three wives presented four boys in all, two with a bluish tint and two others were white. Devi Kousalya was the mother of Sri Rama, Sumitra of Lakshmana and Kaikeyi of the twins, Bharat and Shatrughna. Rama and Bharat were alike, so also Lakshmana and Shatrughna resembled each others. Sri Rama's birth was on the 9th day of Vaishakh and I have put it in a nut-shell. Maruti was also called Hanooman because he had long chin. He is the quintessence of the powerful "Vayu" and one of the seven immortals. Without the aid of Sri Hanooman, his master Sri Rama could not kill the deceitful Ravana as described by Valmeeki, in his epic poem "Ramayana."

So saying the Kite wheeled to the North (Oudh) and I wondered if this new version which differs from that from the pen of the Sage could be passed for the truth.

IS THIS THE WRITING OF JESUS?

The Rev. Desmond Morse-Boycott, London clergyman, shown with the tattered document which is now being studied by experts in the hope that it is what the clergymanbelieves it is, a reproduction of a letter written by Jesus. Although no trace of the writings of Jesus has ever been discovered, theological experts affirm He must have written much. The document gives the text of two letters, one said to be written by Agbarus, prince of Edena in Arabia; the other stated to be the reply of Jesus. The Rev. Morse-Boycott said the document in his, possession was printed in Britain centuries ago.

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A Page About Women

ROYAL STYLE ADOPTED

"Queen Mary Coiffure" Makes Debut In Paris

The "Queen Mary coiffure" has made it fashion debut with the Jubilee year.

With stately evening gowns and rustling afternoon frocks back in the mode, coiffeurs have evolved a new hairdress for bobbed heads, which suggests the smoothly waved coiffure of the Queen. The copies vary from the original, but there is still enough similarity between the two to suggest the name.

The new Queen Mary coiffure sweeps back in soft waves from the ears, up from the nape of the neck and ends in a cluster of soft curls on the top and back of the head. It sometimes falls softly over the forehead, however, in a manner suggesting fringe.

U. S. MARRIAGE LAW

It Instigates Immorality, Says Labour Leader

The U. S. Federal Martial Status Law decrees that husband and wife may not both work for the government. Last month it was attacked as an instigator of immorality.

E. Claude Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, said that young government workers who fell in love did not dare marry for fear that they would lose their jobs, and so they lived together without marriage.

Representative Cochran (Dem., Mo.) retorted that Mr. Babcock "should be removed from office for slandering the women employed in the Federal service."

Mr. Babcock countered with the statement that he knew of nine such cases. He challenged the Representative to look up the records, saying they would show that the marriage rate among thus proving "the correctness of my judgment with respect to this matter."

Mr. Cochran answered: "Men have been tarred and feathered government employees was falling, in this country for saying less than that."

The controversy between the two men reflected a movement, in which many feminist organizations are interested, to wipe the Martial Status Law from the books. The House Civil Service Committee is conducting hearings into the repeal question, says the "Literary Digest."

BAN ON "BREACH" CASES

At midnight on May 29 the McNaboe Bill, which prescribes that breach of promise and alienation of affection shall not be punishable, came into effect throughout the State of New York. Persons filing such suits will in the future be liable to fines up to 5,000 dollars (£1,000) and prison sentences as long as as five years.

PRIZE FOR 'HEALTHIEST' GIRL

The Faculty was all set to award the prize to the healthiest girls in Oklahoma City Junior High School when it developed that:

1. The healthiest girl was home with scarlet fever.

2. The second healthiest girl had caught the mumps.

So-o-o-0 —the Faculty quickly chose a third healthiest girl, Betty Jane Cobb, 13, whose love is fresh pineapple, and awarded her the prize.

MOTHER-IN-LAW

HIS AND HER'S

After nine months of marriage a young husband and wife gave their views of mothers-in-law at Tottenham Police Court in mail week.

"Some men can treat their mother-in-law as a joke", said the husband, "but I cannot. My wife's mother has wrecked our home. She said that I was not good enough for her daughter, and that I ought to improve myself. She even suggested that I should go to night school".

He added this with a shudder.

"My mother is as docile as can be", the wife declared. "It is his mother that is to blame. She says that I am not good enough for her son. She runs into my kitchen at the most inconvenient times and upsets my cooking plans. She looks at whatever I am making and says, 'That's all wrong. How do you expect my son to eat that trash?' and so spoils all my preparations".

The magistrate suggested that the couple should come together again.

"Not with his mother, she's a mischief maker", the wife said.

"She's not", shouted the husband "she's a jolly good sort. It's your mother that is to blame".

A noisy argument followed, and when peace was restored the magistrate adjourned the case, in which the wife summoned her husband for neglecting to maintain her, to give the couple a chance to make it up.

Women Own And Run Newspaper

We Have Turned Over Most Of The Drudgery To Young Men, Says Mrs. Fielding, Editor-in-Chief

Thirty years ago, two women entered the field of newspaper ownership when Mrs. Jean Urquhart Fielding and Miss Antoinette Forbes purchased the Windsor (Nova) Tribune Publishing Company, and in their own words they are "still going strong".

The company consists of Mrs. Fielding as president, Miss Forbes as secretary-treasurer, and a man who, Mrs. Fielding says, has one share but no say in the business.

"Lately," says Mrs. Fielding, "we have turned most of the drudgery to young men," but she is still editor-in-chief and keeps the supervision of the Tribune in her own hands.

The two women have built up their newspaper and printing business since they bought it at a sheriff's sale in March, 1905. The building at present occupied by the company was erected by them in 1914.

"We run the business as women and make no appeal for sympathy," asserts Mrs. Fielding. "We take all the usual bricks and do not care whether we have bouquets or not when we die."

Mrs. Fielding is a native of Hants County, a descendant of Scottish stock. Miss Forbes was born in New Glasgow, N.S., and is a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax. Formerly she was vice-principal of the Windsor Academy and taught in many other places in Nova Scotia before becoming secretary-treasurer of the Windsor Tribune Publishing Company. Mrs. Fielding attributes the success of the company largely to the business ability of her associate. As for herself, Mrs. Fielding says:

"Having no family, I did not feel that my leisure could be filled sufficiently with afternoon teas, bridge or cocktail parties. In looking around for a high-class occupation. I selected journalism as the best, and after drudging for thirty years in the interest of the community and public generally and the Conservative party in particular, I still think it the best."

Women More Adventurous

For 10 dollars the average woman (if there is one) would abandon all hope of immortality, but John J. (for Jobless) Citizen would have to have 1,000 dollars.

Frequently had Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, heard:

1. "I wouldn't do that for 1,000,000 dollars.

2. "I'd give 1,000,000 dollars to do that."

He decided to find out what these phrases meant. In general, they meant that the gentler sex was gentler, but more inclined to be adventurous and curious. He also found that:

The average woman would have a try at cannibalism (with attendant newspaper publicity) for 1,375,000 dollars, but that her brother wouldn't take less than 260,000,000 dollars.

The man in the street wanted 2,500 dollars to throttle a stray cat, or stick a pig; his sister wouldn't think of less than 105,000 dollars.

To find what is "average," the professor examined a mxed group of sixty-four unemployed. Forty were less than thrty, twenty-four were older than forty.

EUGENIST ADVOCATES EARLY MARRIAGE

Make Your Choice Before 21, He Tells American Girls

Dr. Paul Popenoe. dynamic leader of the eugenics movement in California, and Director of the famous Institute of Family Relations at Los Angeles, advised the home-girl, hopeful of selecting a husband, to make her choice before she is twenty-one. If she waits. at thirty-one she will have virtually no choice at all.

The reason: In four out of five cases. men marry girls younger than themselves. As men grow older they tend to increase this difference between their own ages and those of their wives.

Thus, if women remain single until their early thirties, they will have to marry men of thirty-five or over. Not so good, reported Doctor Popenoe, before the American Eugenics Society, at Washington. for "The sinlge males of thirty-five and up comprise a preponderance of mental and physical defectives, or men whose outlook is warped, so infantile or egocentric that even the most optimistic maiden, willing to marry a man to reform him, would reccgnize this particular job as hopeless".

Doctor Popenoe, who is forty-six. was between thirty-one and thirty-two when he married Miss Betty Lee Stankowitch, of New York City. They have four sons.

PROTECTION OF MOTHERHOOD

Valuable Discovery Regarding Puerperal Fever Infection

Discoveries which have been made regarding the origin of puerperal fever infection which, it was hoped, would result in the saving of the lives of 700 mothers annually were announced by Sir Samuel Scott, the chairman, at the annual meeting of Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir Samuel said that this work had been carried on for three years at their isolation hospital at Hammersmith in conjunction with the Bernhard Baron Memorial Research, Laboratories, and had been in progress for more than three years. "Most valuable evidence has been obtained," he said, "that the microbe responsible for these fevers is frequently derived from the throat or nose, either of someone in attendance on the woman, or of the woman herself, or of some member of her family. The proving of that point has been well worth the enormous amount of labour it has entailed, for it is essential for the framing of sound preventative measures.

"When appreciation of this source of danger has become general among those engaged in midwifery, it is hoped that some 700 mothers lives will be saved each year in England and Wales alone, and also about 3,000 non-fatal but serious and often long illnesses will be prevented.

"In the Queen Charlotte's Hospital services there has happily been no epidemic sepsis at all during the past four years, and the occurrences of sporadic cases of puerperal fever has shown a remarkable decline in the last eighteen months. A new antiseptic was introduced into our services during 1933 and if, as we believe, the improved results are due to this change, there is little doubt that an important advance towards safety in maternity work has been made."

WEDDING RING "PASSPORT TO HEAVEN"

Essex Public Assistance Committee recently agreed to a proposal that the wedding rings of persons who died in institution in Essex should not be removed from their fingers but buried with them, unless there was an application for the rings from the next-of-skin.

G. H. Spackman said that there was a great deal of sentiment attaching to wedding rings, and most of the old ladies in their institutions regarded them as passports to Heaven.

The Mafia: Secret Society Of Italy

Famous Underground Organisation, Though Repeatedly Repressed, Still Exists And In Spite Of Mussolini, Will Continue To Exist, Unless He Can Entirely Change Sicilian Character

Secret societies are a very useful stand-by for novelists and romantic writers, and the Mafia, perahps the best known of the lot, is an al most essential ingredient in any lurid tale of Latin vengeance, (writes Mr. E. Ward in "John O' London's Weekly") Signor Mussolini has, so he says, stamped out this famous Sicilian society. However, before we waste sympathy on the authors of best-sellers, it will be wise to wait and see if Signor Mussolini has been any more successful than his predecessors: while waiting, it may be of interest to examine the origine and methods of the Society, its self-appointed functions, and its general influence on the social and domestic life of Sicily. For the Mafia does exist and in spite of Signor Mussolini, will continue to exist, unless he can entirely change the Sicilian character. But it does not, of course, exist in the form in which the writers of thrillers present it.

A glance at the map will show that Sicily lies roughly mid-way between Europe and Africa. By reason of this geographical position the island has always been coveted by a succession of paramount rulers of the more neighbouring parts of those two continents. Throughout the senturies Sicily has been continually under the heel of some foreign tyrant—the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Greeks, the Saracens, the Normans, and the Bourbons have all in turn held dominion over the inhabitants. As the power of each conqueror waned, so did his hold on Sicily weaken, and any attempt at fair government was, after the manner of the times, replaced by a regime of violence and intimidation, accompanied by gross extortion with a view to replenshing empty exchequers.

A WEAPON AGAINST TYRANNY.

This continual oppression and lack of responsible authority gradually bred into the Sicilian character the policy of regulating domestic affairs, so far as possible, without unnecessary and futile recourse to alien courts. Partially with this object, but mainly with the idea of vengeance and resistance against tyrannous authority, the Mafia came into being.

The Society was never properly constituted with a fixed code of conduct, or administered by responsible heads, nor was any one person the progenitor. Just as unnatural pressure on any part of the human frame will produce an unhealthy growth, so did the Mafia grow up in secret, automatically, as the result of continual oppression.

At the inception, therefor, the Mafia may be said to have been a secret society—secret of necessity, because it was in effect opposed to what was the legitimate government of the country—formed of all classes of the community in order to safeguard domestic life against the gross corruption and feebleness of a succession of tyrannts, and to exact vengeance for wrong done.

This ceaseless underground struggle with authority and the ruthless methods adopted by authority whenever it was temporarily victorious was not likely to encourage adherents of the Society to boast of their membership, and thus arose the Mafia tradition of silence. To this day, in spite of the vicissitudes through which the Society has passed and the depths to which it has degenerated, no member will betray or give evidence against his fellow, nor will any person admit to being a member.

DEMANDS OF TRIBUTE.

It must not be supposed, however, that the Mafia was ever entirely composed of highsouled patriots, imbued with a nice sense of right and wrong, and animated by a universal determination to avenge their country's wrongs. The very circumstance which called the Society into being made blackmail and extortion an everyday occurrence, and this naturally attracted the more desperate and violent characters in the island to the ranks.

In practice, therefore, even in the early days, the Mafia resolved itself into an instrument of blackmail and intimidation, though, to be just, it must be admitted that such measures were usually directed against the rich, and against landowners and others notorious for the illtreatment and underpayment of labourers. But even landowners who treated their men fairly were forced to pay tribute. Orchards were ravished, walls and hedges broken down, and the unhappy proprietor reduced to despair, until he had the wit to send for the local head of the Mafia, and adjust matters to their mutual satisfaction by the payment of hard cash.

And so the Mafia carried on until 1860, the year of Garibaldi's famous campaign which resulted in the liberation of Sicily from the Bourbons and the formation of a United Italy. With the formation of a just and stable government the necessity of the Mafia as a political instrument passed away.

"MAFIOSO" MEANS "BLACK-GUARADLY."

Unfortunately, the power for good in the Society had been waning for many years; it had degenerated into an association of bad characters loosely bound together by the common object of illicit gain by underhand means; and such is the Bafia in Sicily to-day. The Mafia of 1935 differs from the lowest stratum of the population of any other coutry only in that its members are linked together by some indeterminate bond, and by reason of a numerical superiority which enables them to some extent to impose their will upon the community at large. Into such disrepute has the Society fallen that the adjectival derivative of Mafia. "Mafioso," has acquired the meaning of "blackguardly," and constitutes a deadly insult when applied to a Sicilian, although most of them are Mafiosi in the true sense of the word, i.e., they are members of the Mafia.

The real bar to any effective repressive action is the fact that so large a proportion of the population either belongs to or tolerates the Mafia—not from prefrence or genuine inclination, but because to do so is the line of least resistance. Any inquiry, even from educated persons, regarding the Mafia is met with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders, and frequently by a flat denial that any such Society exists at all. Lest said soonest mended, and the individual who betrays too much interest in the Society, or talk too much about it, is likely to find his life rendered most unpleasant by numberless pinpricks. His poultry will disappear, his mail will not be dilivered, his backer will be unable to supply bread, and so on. In remote districts he may, and porbably will, suffer personal violence.

TOLERATED, BUT NOT ADMITTED.

To turn to the other side of the picture, it is quite possible, even for strangers, to derive a certain amount of benefit from the machinations of the Society; for a price, and if they go the right way about it. Suppose that a journey into the interior be contemplated (and it must be remembered that certain parts of the interior of Sielly, particularly the sulphur districts, are still somewhat uncivilized.) By judicious application to the right quarter through carefully chosen mediaries, and by the equally judicious bestowal of a sum of money, a far greater measure of security can be assured than by applying to the police. To take a further instance should a resident find his fowl-run empty one morning, delicate and tactful negotiations will ensure the return of the birds, but of course no questions must be asked. Most owners of outlying property or of large grounds pay tribute to protect themselves against depredations, but very few of them will admit to doing so or will even admit the existence of the Mafia. It is this universal spirit of tolerance, largely the outcome of fear, that makes counter-action so difficult.

The Mafia, as it exists in Sicily to-day, is not a great force for evil. Most of the crimes committed in the name of the Society are the work of criminals who would always do wrong, Mafa or no Mafia, and lurid tales of vengeance and bloodshed will not stand the cold light of fact. The real danger of such a Society, recruited as it is from the more reckless and dissatisfied classes and perforce tolerated by the more educated, is that, in the event of a general outbreak of anarchy or Bolshevism in Italy or Sicily, the machinery for social destruction is already assembled and in good working order.

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PLAY STREETS FOR CHILDREN

London Follows Manchester's Lead

Negotiations have been proceeding between the Ministry of Transport, the London Traffic Committee, and the borough councils of Southwark and Paddington about an experimental closing of certain streets in these areas for use as playgrounds for children. As a first step the Southwark Borough Council is being recommended to agree to the experiment's being carried out in five streets in the borough.

Special signs are to be authorised by the Minister of Transport to warn drivers that the streets are play streets. He also desires that the tops of the kerbs on both sides of these streets shall be painted in bright apple green in lengths of three feet, with gaps of six feet. The idea is that the children, when playing in the streets, shall get the impression that they are in unusual surroundings. It is part of the arrangement that the Ministry of Transport bears 100 per cent. of the cost involved, on the understanding that if the experiment is a success 40 per cent. of the cost shall be refunded by the borough council.

At long last London local authorities would appear to be anxious for the safety of children in the streets, and in this respect Manchester and Salford have long since shown them the way.

NEW RULES OF THE WORLD

British Highway Code

Mr. Hore-Belisha, the Minister of Transport, will shortly seek the approval of Parliament for the new revised Highway Code, which is to be sent to every householder free of charge. The following are among the more important alterations:—

All users of the road must be sure their alertness or sense of caution is not affected by alcohol or fatigue. Drivers are told to drive well within the limits of driving lights at night, to slow down even to a standstill if dazzled, to dip headlights when passing other vehicles, and not to drive in a spirit of competition or retaliation with other road users.

It is suggested that the end of projecting loads on all vehicles should be marked by means of a white cloth.

Drivers are enjoined to avoid overtaking at pedestrian crossings.

Cyclists should ride in single file whenever road or traffic conditions require it, and never more than two abreast.

The signal at present to be given by drivers to indicate an intention to slow down or stop or turn to the left will, when the new Code is issued, indicate merely an intention to slow down or stop, and the intention to turn to the left will be indicated by a rotation of the extended right arm in an anti-clockwise direction.

IRISH WRITER CHARGED

Breaks Windows In London For Political Reasons

Cornelius I. O'Leary (46), was remanded for a medical report at Bow Street, London, on charges of breaking two windows value £15 each at an A.B.C. tea shop in the Strand.

He said that he pleaded "guilty under extreme provocation."

Mr. C. Hornby said that the two windows were broken with a piece of wood in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday respectively.

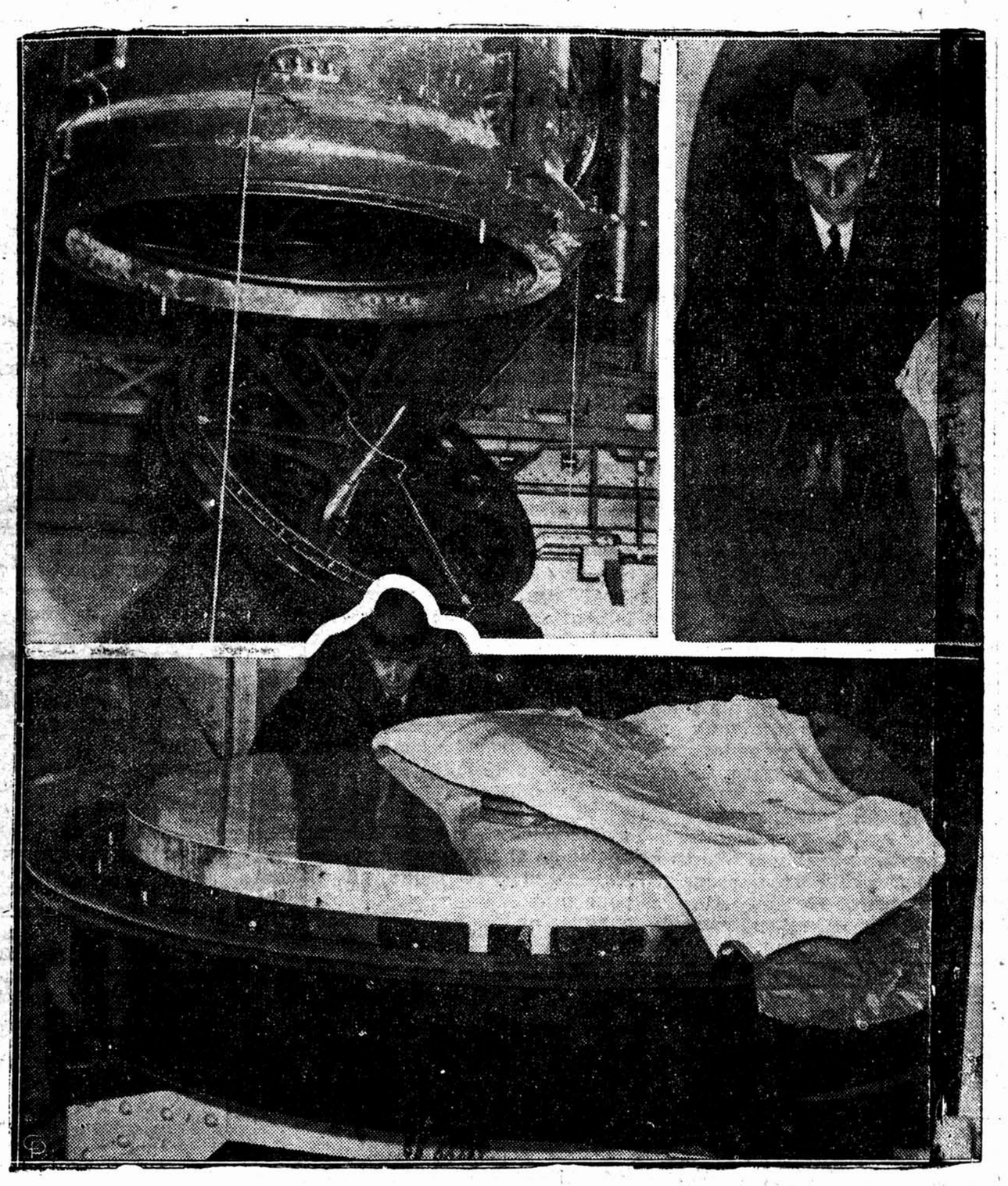
When arrested O'Leary said: "I broke those windows deliberately and about seven others of the A.B.C. during the past two nights all over London. Lord Greenwood, Chairman of the A.B.C., was in charge of the Black and Tans and caused my mother's house to be burnt down.

"I have done this deliberately and would have broken every one in London had I not been arrested. I would take his life if I could."

Mr. Hornby added that O'Leary was a free lance journalist and had been with a well-known Sunday newspaper.

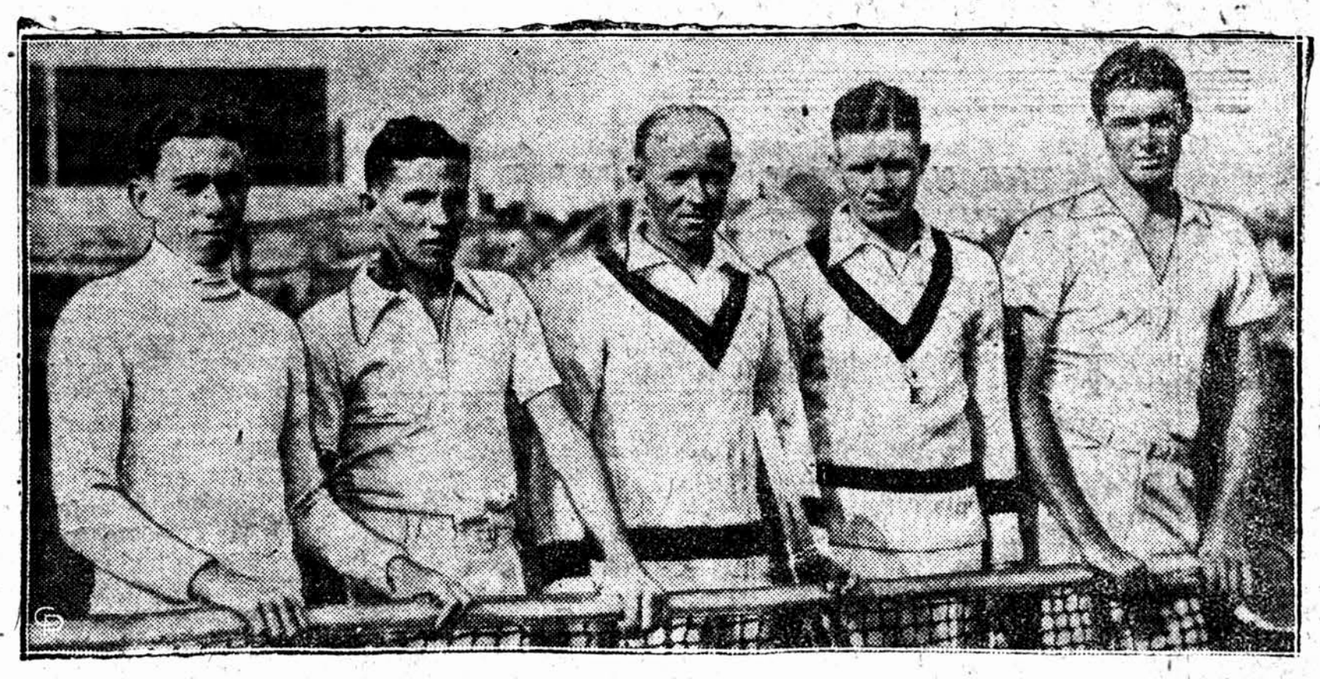
Detective Bourne said that a number of windows had been broken in London and the police wished to make inquiries. Before the arrival of the police O'Leary struggled with a civilian who struck him in the eye, discolouring it.

WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST TELESCOPE



Opened on May 31, the new Dunlap Observatory at Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada, is now the proud possessor of the huge mirror that completes the 2nd largest telescope in the world. Top right, Professor C. A. Chant, of the University of Toronto, in charge of the observatory, sees his reflection in the highly-polished glass just arrived from England. The huge mirror is seen below, while upper left, is shown the section of the telescope to which the two and a quarter ton mirror has to be fitted.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DAVIS CUP TEAM IN ENGLAND



South Africa's bid for the Davis cup is carried by these net stars photographed at the courts of the West Hants Lawn Tennis Club, at Winton, England. Left to right are: J. Hendrie, W. Muir, N. G. Farquharson, Max Bartram, and W. Musgrove.

MR. W. B. YEATS

Birthday Celebration Held Up By Poet's Illness

A gathering representative of many phases of art will be held in a Dublin hotel about June 20 next, when the seventieth birthday of W. B. Yeats will be celebrated. Lord Longford is expected to preside, and the speakers at the dinner will include John Masefield, the English Poet Laureate; Desmond McCarthy, Francis Hackett, Sean O'Faolain, Mr. W. B. Yeats. Dr. Walter Starkie and A. E. Malone.

The arrangements have been held up owing to the illness of Mr. Yeats, who will be 70 years of age on June 13.

His condition is so serious that his wife was recently summoned to his bedside at a London nursing home.

Mr. George W. Russell (AE), a great friend of Mr. Yeats, is also very ill in London.

BOOK REVIEWS

Hyderabad For The Hyderabadis

"WHITHER HYDERABAD?" By Saiyed Abid Hasan, Red Hills, Hyderabad, Deccan Re. 1.

The book under review is in fact a detailed exposition of the "Mulki Movement" which came into being a few years ago as a result of "the widespread discontent" prevailing in the premier Indian State, Hyderabad. This movement postulates that the privilege of serving the State belongs to the people of Hyderabad who alone should profit by its economic resources. It aims at establishing a constitutional form of government, under the aegis of the Asaf Jahi dynasty, responsible to the Ruler as well as to the people, unlike the present state of affairs in which, according to the author, "our Executive is responsible to a third party outside the dominions," an "anomaly which must end." It further aims at resisting, to the very last, "any exploitation of the economic resources of the State by outsiders and any encroachments on the political integrity and status of the State" by the Paramount Power. The movement will further safeguard the constitutional rights and privileges of Hyderabad as a Sovereign State, besides promoting inter-communal unity. The sponsors of the Movement lay down that it is neither anti-British in any way nor has it been started with a view to preaching disaffection towards the British Government. It is in favour of Federation, provided certain conditions are fulfilled.

The book consists of 10 chapters in which the various problems of Hyderabad have been discussed from the view-point of the Mulkis who have been asked to remain loyal to the Nizam, since he is "an institution that embodies the sovereignty of the people of Hyderabad whose independence will be judged by the extent to which the Nizam himself is free from foreign control." In one chapter the question of "unemployment in Hyderabad" has been tackled and H.E.H. the Nizam's Government has been requested to stop importing outsiders, "otherwise discontent will grow to such perilous proportions that it will be extremely difficult to keep it in check." In this connection the writer quotes Lord Chelmsford's advice to the Nizam in which he was asked to "build up within your own State a body of your subjects on whom you can rely to serve you." In the chapter dealing with the economic regeneration of Hyderabad, a series of charges against the British Government has been made to the effect that the State has been "fleeced for imperial purposes," that a sea-port has been persistently denied to the Nizam although stipulated in the commercial treaty of 1802 and that Hyderabad has not been allowed to expand her railway and postal system, at the same time reference has been made to the other acts of "injustice" to which the people of the State have long been "an easy prey."

In the chapter headed "Our constitutional Position," the author complains that in spite of Queen Victoria's proclamation that all treaties and engagements made with the Native Princes, will be scrupulously maintained, the Political Department has broken them same and in the connection quotes numerous authorities to show that the complaint is not unreal. Light has also been thrown on the position of the Nizam under the various treaties which, to quote Col. Fraser, "is that of a sovereign prince and a protected ally of the Queen." But all this adverse criticism of the British policy has been offered with the best of intentions, as the author assures its readers. He says:—"We do wish to maintain cordial relations with our British Allies, but we do not want that this alliance should go against our best interests. What is needed is a fair re-adjustment of our relation in the light of treaties that we consider sacred."

The slogan of the "Mulki Movement" is "Hyderabad for the Hyderabadis," and looking to the large number of the "outsiders" which is about 2,48,000, the cry does not appear to be out of place The aim of the book is to infuse the Mulki spirit in one and all and to do all that is humanly possible in order to restore to the Nizam status that belongs to him under the treaties. It is gratifying to note that the movement is free from communalism since it is being fostered by both "the Hindu and Muslim subjects of H.E.H. the Nizam."

The last chapter is an appeal to the Muslims of Hyderabad by "one of them" in which they have been asked to banish the ruling class complexion from their minds and to throw in their lot with the Hindus, for thereby they will not only be making their position secure "but make the throne of Hyderabad a mightier place for the Nizams to sit on." Let us hope that the advice will not go in vain.

Woman In Soviet Russia

WOMAN IN SOVIET RUSSIA by Fannina W. Halle, London, Routledge 1933 English translation from the German original of 1932 by Margaret M. Green, pp. 400 18 with a complete bibliography for each chapter.

WOMAN IN SOVIET RUSSIA by Jessica Smith, Vanguard Press, New York, 1928, price 75 cents.

DOMINANT SEX by Vaertang translated from German by Eden & C. Paul, 10/6, London.

To all students of comparative socialogy of the different historical epochs the above three volumes would be a fair groundwork for understanding not only the woman's problems in the modern age in different for countries according to the stage of historical progress reached, but also understanding the directions in which both men and women must try to progress in the shortest possible number of years, so that the world and not merely the Soviet Union, may progress together with the least possible friction in a spirit of mutual understanding and reci procal help.

Fannina Halle's volume is by far the most important of the three and complete in itself, as the historical progress of woman in Russia described in the first part of the book finds its parallel in the history of every nation, Eastern or Western, at one epoch or another. The author has fully justified her "claim of the familiar knowledge of the Russian character, the Russian nature, the Russian people and Russian culture, not only because she was born in Russia and grew up there but also on the strength of many years of study of ancient Russian Art." "Certainly the facts recounted in the book are no wise coloured or distorted by party prejudice, but they are admittedly seen subjectively in the sense that the writer does not regard open-mindedness as equivalent to absence of conviction." Thus, to every scientific well-informed reader the book does not only supply immense data of facts and conclusions, but is sure to help a skeptic open-mindedness to turn into an informed conviction of the progress of the human race already foreshadowed in earlier utopias but now on the way to actual realisation in practice in the Soviet Union. The book is a "clear reputation of the myth of the socialisation of women" in Soviet Russia, as also that Soviet women are more the slaves of promiscuity than their sisters in other countries; nor will the new system lead to a revival of any old form of matriarchate and the masculine world need not be afraid of an "assault by the women." The heirarchy of merit and achievement in Russia includes women not only because motherhood and the upbringing of children are valued socially but also because the women are being drawn into productive creative work in all fields of life along with motherhood and the co-operative care of children under a system of a truly socialist equality of the sexes. a free unrestricted divorce, contraceptive knowledge and the right to legalised abortion with economic independence have set women free (and men also) with a new discipline in life and its work bent upon knowledge and understanding.

The book deals with women's life in ancient Russia, in the Reformist Liberal age, in the pre-revolutionary preparatory period, and above all in the constructive period after the revolution of 1917. In the fight for liberty revolutionary women have played their part and suffered the same fate as their men-comrades. The chapters on welfare work, on motherhood and the care of children with an annual increase of 3½ millions in population, social hygiene and the abolition of prostitution, are fruitful studies for all social workers, but chiefly for women social workers, as indicating the directions in which the work carried out in some other countries must be directed if the full results are to be achieved. Further, the book gives a full report with figures as to the active part which Soviet women in progressively increasing numbers take in politics, law, justice, administration and war as also in the management of industries and collective farms and communal kitchens with the general spread of educative culture, motherhood and child-rearing.

All these are illustrated with actual photographs and even in India the progressive educated women will find ample material for thought and work in the midst of her backward sisters who are not more backward than her Russian sisters of the pre-revolutionary era. Such a volume ought to be translated or adopted into every language of the world, as it is by far the best and most up-to-date thesis practically useful to a rapid advance of the human race.

MANEKLAL VAKIL.

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Gave His Life For Freedom Of Press

American Journalists And Publishers Honour Memory Of Lovejoy

Colby College, on the shores of the Kennebec River, on May 18, held a special convocation in commemoration of one of its sons, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a militant defender of the freedom of the press, who gave his life at Alton, Ill., in 1837 in defence of that principle.

Editors and publishers from the New England area attended to pay tribute to this early martyr and hear addresses by Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of "The Chicago Tribune" and chairman of the committee on freedom of the press of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and by Howard Davis, of "The New York Herald Tribune," former president of the publishers association.

Honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred upon Mr. Davis and Colonel McCormick in recognition of their efforts on behalf of freedom of the press. The degrees were presented by President Franklin W. Johnson.

The citation for Mr. Davis read: "An exampler of the highest ideals of the American newspaper, a faithful guardian of its constitutional immunity and just prerogatives, an alert and valiant defender of the freedom of the press."

Colonel McCormick was cited for "eminent services in guarding that freedom against inroad, qualification or abridgement."

LOVEJOY'S HISTORY IS RELATED

George Otis Smith, chairman of the board of trustees of Colby College, told of the background and history of Elijah Lovejoy, one of the early graduates of that college founded by Jeremiah Chaplin who, "armed with a charter from the General Court of Massachusetts, with his family and seven theological students set sail from Boston in the sloop Hero, sailed up the Kennebec River to Augusta, tranferred to a flatboat, pushed up the river to Waterville and here founded a college."

The first pastor of the church in which the services were being held was Samuel Francis Smith, a professor of Colby and author of the hymn "America," Dr. Smith went on.

"To men of those days nurtured amid such surroundings freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the press were of the very essence of their being," Dr. Smith continued. "In this setting we have an adequate explanation of Elijah Parish Lovejoy. He was a natural product of the State of Maine."

Lovejoy became a teacher in a near-by town, a writer in the West and returned East as a preacher, Dr. Smith said. Then he went back to St. Louis, where he established "The St. Louis Observer." There his anti-slavery editorials attracted so much hostility that he moved across the river Alton.

Levejoy resisted all efforts to change his views and insisted, Dr. Smith said, on the exercise of his rights, and "if the civil authorities fail to protect me I must look to God."

Four times his presses were destroyed, and he finally was shot.

MODERN STRUGGLES RECALLED

"It is to be clearly noted," Dr. Smith said, "that the principle for which Lovejoy gave his life was the freedom of the press. Slavery was only the issue upon which he claimed the right to speak."

Dr. Smith sounded the keynote of the convocation, saying, "We do well, at this time, to review the tragic events of a hundred years ago to reafirm our faith in democracy and to pledge anew our adherence to the principles and rights so dearly earned."

Mr. Davis then told of the efforts in behalf of the freedom of the press a hundred years later. He said:

"That he did not underestimate the great principle for which he gave his life has been shown over and over again in our history as a nation."

"The battle for free press," Mr. Davis said, "is a battle that never ends. It never ends for the simple reason that nobody really wants free speech—that is, for any one except himself.

"Most people think they want it and will say they want it, but when they get in their first tight corner and their first brief authority the old natural human resentment of criticism flares up and, concealed beneath whatever pretensions of holinoss of purpose, they begin to 'crack down' on their opponents.

"It was for this reason that free speech and the freedom of the press were written into the Constitution. That is the real object of a Constitution—to establish security against strong individuals or strong majorities."

HARD FIGHTING HELD ESSENTIAL

Mr. Davis added that free press can be preserved only by hard fighting and told of his efforts as president of the publishers. He recalled the licensing provisions under the NRA and said:

"A press overhung by such threats obviously could not be really free."

He asserted that while the publishers were sure that the courts would protect them, that protection might not come until the damage had been done.

Mr. Davis quoted Charles A. Dana as saying that the only safeguard against seizure of power by an ambitious President under our system of government is a free press.

McCORMICK WARNS OF ABSOLUTISM.

Colonel McCormick discussed Alexander Hamilton's views regarding freedom of the press, which, he said, had been brought in to the discussions when the code was being drawn. He said that Hamilton's views were repudiated and the first amendment adopted, adding:

"The provisions in the first amendment to the Constitution of itself would not have preserved the freedom from a servile Congress and a usurping executive. The value in the phrase was that it served as a banner to the forces of liberty. It explained to them their rights and made the rights plain to the people.

"While the spirit of the government was against liberty, 'public opinion and the general spirit of the people' remained true and, when aroused supported and made effective the principle.

"In the great contest which has been going on in this country for three years, and which is not yet ended, to decide whether the principles of arbitrary government, re-established in Europe after a century of democratic advance, shall be allowed to cross the ocean and crush all that the Revolution gained, the Constitution organized, and the Bill of Rights guaranteed, practically every right of free men was swept away in the first rush of absolutism'

"Our Congress was as servile as the Parliaments of George III, of Mussolini and of Hitler. Our courts, threatened with impeachment and the appointment of partisan judges, wavered. Only the newspaper publishers stood firm."

During the afternoon a luncheon was held at the Elmwood Hotel at which further tribute was paid to Lovejoy and also to Mr. Davis and Colonel McCormick for their service in the modern fight for the freedom of the press.

Justice Pattongall said that the battle of the publishers for freedom of expression had been less difficult, because "they have a medium of expression and the men in power listen to them and grant them a larger measure of liberty than they are wont to grant to the rest of us."

"We can well see," he continued "how an administration which is spending such large sums of money on useless and useful labours would want to grant to the press some measure of liberty."

"The American nation needs them to go further and wage a battle for the freedom of the individual and the freedom of business; give us the right to conduct our affairs on our own initiative and not by men given somewhat of authority over us."—"New York Times."

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POPE DENOUNCES STERILIZATION

Pontiff Addresses 450 Doctor Delegates To World Hospital Congress

"Sterilisation would be one of the greatest ills to mankind if it were practised generally," declared the Pope, yesterday in an address to 450 doctors attending the International Hospital Congress in Rome. He denounced German paranism. "We praise you for your achievements in surgery and medical science," said the Pope, "and we also praise you for dropping eugenics and sterilisation from the agenda of your Congress". Referring to the fact that during the Congress some delegates expressed the hope that other nations would imitate Germany by introducing sterilisation, the Pope said: "Should this occur, it would constitute one of the greatest evils for mankind and would mean a return to paganism "without love and without mercy."

"We have many friends in the scientific world in Germany," continued His Holiness, "but should Germany's programme of full paganism be extended or be accepted by other countries, incalculable ills would spread over all mankind. Our views on engenics were made fully clear in our Encyclical on Marriage, while the Church's doctrine on the subjects has many times been expounded."

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Cramp : Remedies, Immediate And Permanent

Some people are all their lives subject to attacks of cramp, beginning even in childhood to suffer from one of the most painful and obscure of spasmodic affections. It affecs the toes most often, or the trouble may occur in the calf of the leg, where it is still more excruciating and difficult to deal with, turning, as it does, the muscles into rigid. almost stony protuberances, remarks a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". Men and women seem to be afflicted alike, although women are peculiarly prone to cramps during pregnancy, and many middle-aged and old people, who never knew what a cramp was when they were young, become periodic martyrs to it in one form or another, the worst of all being, of course. cramp of the stomach muscles. which is the great terror of the bather in cold seas and has caused as many fatal accidents to swimmers as any external and discoverable circumstance.

The causes, as I have said, are obscure, although there seem some grounds for connecting the trouble with a rheumatic or nervous condition, this in spite of the fact that many sufferers do not seem to be cursed with rheumatism in any other form. And, strangely enough, little attention or sympathy is either demanded or given during attacks. The attitude seems to be that, as the trouble will pass in time without leaving a scar, it must be ignored as far as possible. While this may be spartan it is also rather silly, especially as the crampy subject may also be a bather, to the imminent risk of his or her life.

Remedies

Among the various treatments commonly suggested one finds chiefly massage and applications of heat. Both are good. When the attack is slight and confined to the toes it can often be banished by vigorous rubbing, bending of the joints, and walking about the floor in such a way that the feet are stretched and exercised. Or, again. immersion in water as hot as can be borne, or a dip in cold water followed by brisk friction with the hands. will do the trick. But there are occasions when these procedures are impracticable for one reason or another, and there are other times when the trouble is so severe that even long rubbing with a liniment such as wintergreen or camphorated oil will scarcely be efficacious. Swimmers are given complicated and difficult directions how to perform massage of the affected part while resting in deep water. But here again it is impracticable for any but the strongest and least nervous bathers to remember and carry out the instructions. Unfortunately panic is closely associated with the condition.

The only immediate and certain treatment for an attack is to prick the part affected with a needle so as to pierce the skin. The slight shock thus given summons the muscles to rebut it, and meanwhile the cramp disappears. For this reason professional swimmers often carry with them a sterilised needle in a tiny waterproof case which they keep tucked into the bathing-cap, whence it can be quickly and easily drawn out. A similar provision is good for old or bedridden people who may have an attack when nobody is by. All that is necessary is to have the needle within reach and thoroughly clean. The mere fact of having it there is a comfort and will go some way to prevent attacks. The other longer treatments of rubbing, hot water or liniment massage. can be given later if necessary.

RHYTHM IS FACTOR IN BODILY HEALTH

While we do not rate rhythm as the chief benefit resulting from exercise, it is, after all, a very important factor in all activity. Dr. Walter Pitkin, the distinguished Columbia University professor, said in a lecture that our efficiency rating could be reduced to a matter if rhythm.

The rate or aptitude of our muscular co-ordination is a result of the rhythmic pattern by which we pursue our daily tasks. Dr. Pitkin is inclined to think that industry would profit if systems of rhythm studies could be set up, just as they set up time studies in all mechanical production.

Much conservation would result in all forms of nerve strain if each task could thus be attuned to the natural movements of the one who performs it. The idea may not be so chimerical as it sounds at first.

It is a simple anatomical fact that the processes of our bodies are set up according to an individual rhythm pattern. Heart and pulse beats, lung contraction, peristalsis, muscular co-ordination are as varied in different people as their temperaments.

Slow, methodical people are confused and wearied by slap-dash folk who want to get ahead. At the same time, those who are given to rapid and especially spasmodic movements are fretted beyond reason by having to wait on those of slower gait and action.

This situation can be transferred to mechanical circumstances where a man and his job are altogether at odds in the matter of tempo.

Whenever we want to speed up any interest or project, we usually work in some music or a parade. the result being to bring the interest in the project into the stir of the melody. In instances of disaster, buildings have been emptied while fire raged and panic has been averted as those who were threatened escaped by keeping their muscles moving in time to some orchestral strain.

Thus rhthum in terms of m sic transfers the attention from fear or boredom or weariness to a sense of progress or escape or pleasure. Some scientists claim that man's superiority lies in his ability to absorb certain vibrations which they call "time waves." These vibrations reach us through the nerves of the inner ear, but they affect the entire nervous system.

Whether we comprehend that or not—and most of us do not—it is true that we work in sprightly fashion and without so much fatigue when there is music within sound. A good many radios are now installed in kitchens and workshops.

Many experiments have been carried out in psychopathic wards in our hospitals to see what the expression of musical rhythm can do for the restoration of nervous or mental equilibrium. Rhythm in physical accomplishments is the asset most to be desired, whether we are doing a ballet dance or playing tennis.

We drive a car skilfully, we play a sonata with feeling and expresion, we swim, we walk, according to the rythmic correlation of the muscles involved. There can be no doubt of the anatomical truth that when we exercise adequately and live sanely, we are repaid in the additional poise and self-control, activity, and achievement.

This is especially true if our daily task is one in which we are pleasurely employed but we can do much to adapt ourselves to our jobs by keeping our physical forces on good terms with each other and thus working in harmony.

STATE AUTHORISES STERILIZATION

Sterilization of thirty inmates of the State training-school at Winfield, Kansas, has been authorized by the State Board of Administration, reported the Associated Press. T. W. Woodward, board member, was quoted as saying: "People are beginning to realize the future of the human race depends on propagation of physically and mentally fit."

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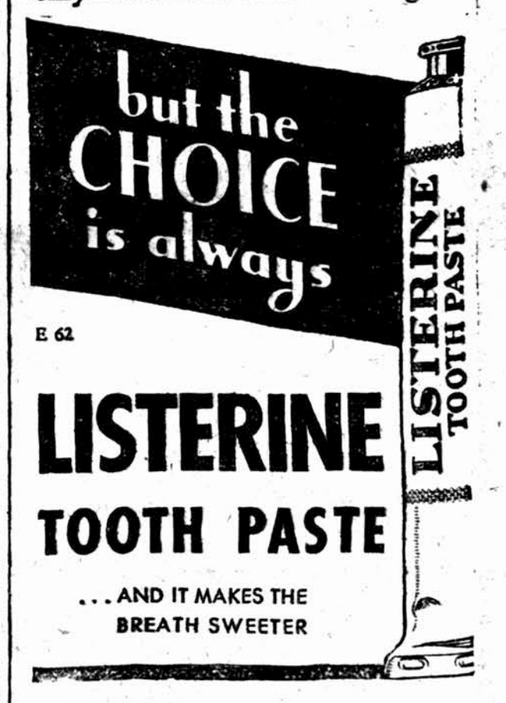

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

Adventures In Fleet Street

Canadian Journalist's Amusing Account Of Encounters With Beaverbrook & Bottomley

Selling pianos is queer training for a journalistic career. But Mr. Beverley Baxter was fortunate in having sold them in Canada before invading Fleet Street. Is not Lord Beaverbrook a Canadian, too? He gave Mr. Baxter his first chance in the newspaper world and watched over him until he became his right-hand man. In his reminiscences (Strange Street, Hutchinson,) Mr. Baxter tells us how he was made a leader writer on the "Daily Express"—without any previous experience. He sat down and wrote a leader, giving some advice to the Government, and proudly handed it to the Night Editor, who was in charge of the paper:—

He turned his cigar about in his mouth and did what all Editors do—looked at the last page to see how long it was. With a grunt he began to read. His breath came short and his face turned purple.

"Good God!" he ejaculated. "It's absolute tripe. You're no good at this job. Get out and report to Wilson as a reporter to-morrow."

WAITRESSES ON STRIKE

Next morning he was sent to cover a strike of waitresses in the City. Mr. Baxter was so moved by their conditions that he wrote page after page about them. This time he proudly proffered it to the News Editor. "It's a tremendous story," he explained: —

"I can see that, but what is it about?"

"The waitresses on strike."

"How many were there?"

"About fifty."

He shook his head.

"That's of no interest," he said. "It would never get into the paper."

Just then two workmen went past his open door, carrying a huge box rather like a coffin.

"It that another story of yours?" asked Wilson, making the only unkind joke of his entire career.

At the end of the week, however, he was sent for by the Night Editor:—

"Beaverbrook has gone crazy," was the abrupt opening. "He says that beginning next Monday you are to be the Literary Editor and take on the whole leader page, except the leader column.". . . Thus ended my first and last week as a reporter in Fleet Street.

SHELL AND SHELLS

But he was not always Lord Beaverbrook's white-headed boy. They had their crises. One occurred when Lord Beaverbrook was planning an attack on the Shell Company on the question of the Mesopotamia oil fields. For ten minutes he explained the position to Mr. Baxter, who, at the end, said that one point puzzled him. "What has all this," he asked, "to do with manufacturing shells?"

He learned his face towards me and his eyes fastened on me like the eyes of a serpant.

"What are you talking about?"

I stood my ground. "I am referring to this Shell Company. I don't see the relation of oil wells and making shells. That's all."

An angry vein swelled on his forehead. His face went black and he hurled the papers at me.

"Get out!" he roared.

But Mr. Baxter got away even with that! Lord Beaverbrook believed in him and heeped him—even on the tennis court. He was playing with the present Lord Tennyson against Lord Beaverbrook and a rich financier. The stakes were ten pounds a set, and Mr. Baxter and his partner lost the first two. They agreed to play the next set for twenty pounds. Then Lord Beaverbrook suddenly went utterly wild and lost the set for his side:—

"That's all square," said Tennyson. Montagu looked at Beaverbrook with eyes that were eloquent.

When we were driving to Town, Beaverbrook said: "Now listen to me. Don't make a damned fool of yourself. Montagu is a rich man. Tennyson is a gambler and runs his own finances his own way. You were going to lose your whole week's salary. Look what I had to do to prevent it."

PIANO DUETS

When he was waiting for dinner during one of his first visits to Lord Beaverbrook's country house, he was spoken to by a man with a high-pitched voice and a stammer. The stranger asked him whether he played the piano:—

"A bit."

"Come and play with me Monday....at five o'clock.

This was becoming ridiculous. Who was he, where did he live, and was it possible that people still played piano duets?

It was Arnold Bennett. And they played their duets together!

Another man with a stammer was Mr. Wyndham Lewis, who at one time was "Beachcomber" of the "Daily Express." His successor, Mr. J. B. Morton, the present holder of the office, was employed on the "Sunday Express" and worked in the same room. One day Mr. Morton, we are told, arrived in walking kit with his shoes covered with wet mud:—

Lewis looked disapprovingly at him and stuttered. "F-f-filthy fellow."

Morton went down to the basement and knocked most of it off with a stick. When he returned Lewis looked him over again:

"F-f-f-fop!" he said.

ROOM IN THE PUB!

Another of the paper's characters is Strube, the cartoonist. He bought a public-house mainly, it seems, for the benefit of his friends, whom he calls, impartially, George:—

An income-tax demand had lowered my spirits on one occasion when Strube came into my office.

"George," I said with an affected despair, "I am a ruined man."

He said nothing at the time, but an hour latter came back and after a couple of false starts, said:—

"Forgive me, George, but if you are in a bad way, I've yot a couple of rooms in my pub that aren't much, but you're welcome to them as long as you like."

Among the visitors to Mr. Baxter's room when he was editor was Horatio Bottomley, just released from prison. He made one or two suggestions for articles, but Mr. Baxter turned them down:—

"Listen, Mr. Bottomley," I said. "There is one thing I will buy from you, and you can have a thousand pounds for it. That is —your confession. The public once believed in you, so why not tell them how and why you stooped to swindling. You would feel better if you told it, and you might even find peace with the world."

He moved to the window, and looked down at the puppets jerking their way through the traffic.

"No," he said. "I won't do that. I can't do that."

Formerly Governor-General of Canada, Duke of Devonshire had narrow escape from death recently when two bullets, fired by a masked man from nearby bushes, on his estate near Cork in Ireland narrowly missed him.

And he went away, still penniless.

DOOMED MEN

During the Irish "troubles" Mr. Baxter was in a restaurant one evening when he noticed a party consisting of three men and four girls having supper in a corner. He recognized two of the men as Arthur Griffith, the "Vice-President of the Irish Republic" and Desmond Fitzgerald, the "Minister of Propaganda," who were in London asking for terms. When he introduced himself he received a hostile reception at first. But then Fitzgerald explained:—

"The strain has been terrible for all of us, and we thought it would be a relief to have a meal in a restaurant for the first time for many a long day. But if it goes out to the world that so soon after our arrival we are seen supping at the Cafe Royal with our secretaries, it might give a harmful and completely false impression. Now, if you will agree not to publish this in your newspaper, I will give you tea to-morrow at five o'clock, and any information you want."

Next afternoon Mr. Baxter called, saw Michael Collins, and had a long talk with Fitzgerald:—

"Every man in this house is doomed," he said. "If we make terms with Britain, we will be killed by our own extremists when we go back. If we don't make terms, the English Secret Service has us now, and we will be marked for death from the moment they release us. We knew this when we agreed to come to London. We had a chance on the run, but not one of us will be alive six months from now."....

Almost alone, Desmond Fitzgerald survived to see his prophecy cruelly and almost completely fulfilled.

HE WROTE THE WORDS

Unexpected things are always happening in a newspaper office. When Mr. Baxter was presiding over a morning conference, one of the items on the news-schedule was the death of the composer of the song "I Hear You Calling Me":—

"That story," I said, "should be written by someone who knows his subect. The song had a tremendous vogue. It made John McCormack, and struck some response in the public that no one could have foreseen. Who could do the story?"

A member of the staff named Harold Lake then said, "I think I could write it":—

"Why, Lake?"

He seemed to be gathering his thoughts together, and lit his pipe before he spoke akain.

"I wrote the words of the song," he said.

Mr. Baxter, one of Fleet Street's many colonials, has written a most interesting account of his life in his adopted country. His story is breathless, stormy, bustling, shouting, crying, sentimental —in other words, very similar in tone to the paper he worked for. And of its proprietor, Lord Beaverbrook, he gives one of the most revealing portraits ever made.—"John O' London's Weekly"

The musical comedy was not doing particularly good business, and the tempers of the company suffered accordingly. Relations became somewhat strained between the "star," no longer youthful, and certain members of the chorus.

There came a knock at the "star's" door.

"Who is it, and what do you want?" she demanded sharply.

"There's a lady in front who would very much like to see you. She says she was a chum of yours when you were at school. Shall I show her in?"

From the corridor came the voice of a chorus girl. "Wheel her in!"

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The March Of Science

TALKIES ON TRAINS

British Minister Inaugurates Travelling Theatre

Cinemas at railway stations have for some time been an accomplished fact. Now they have invaded the trains themselves, (writes the "Manchester Guardian".) A cinema coach was attached to an express which left King's Cross for Peteborough, and Mr. J. H. Thomas will formally open this latest kind of travelling theatre when it begins the first of its regular runs on the 10 10 to Leeds. The "theatre" is a converted passenger coach and brake-van. The projection room is ehind the screen and occupies one-third of the coach. The rest, which has a sloping floor, is painted silver and fitted up like an ordinary cinema. It has forty-four seats. Admission is a shilling, and a uniformed attendant announces the programmes, which last an hour.

Many obstacles, notably those of noise and ventilation, have had to be overcome. While these problems are far from having been solved. it was easy to watch, and often to hear, the pictures without undue strain. The experience, indeed, is not as odd as may be imagined, even when on the outward journey one sits back to the engine. Far stranger did it seem to be standing, because the apparatus was playing "God Save the King", while the train hutled along at seventy miles an hour. The cinema has no windows, so the picture-goer is not disturbed by reality. It will be interesting to see if people really want to turn their backs on the English countryside in summer while a mobile movie van shows, as to-day, pictures of the Zeppelin travelling to Rio de Janeiro. But in winter and on night journeys it will be a different story.

INVENTIONS IN U.S.A.

The United States Patent Office has been in existence just one year short of a century, and has this month issued Patent No. 2,000,000. The taker-out of that patent is an engineer employed by a Philadelphia firm of makers of motor-car and railroad equipment, who has a notable record as an inventor, seeing that he has now 248 patents to his credit. His latest, Patent No. 2.000,000 is for an improvement for pneumatic tyres for railroad cars.

As a matter of fact 9,957 patents had been granted in the United States before the establishment of the Patent Office, the first having been graned by Thomas Jefferson, the third President; but the name of the patentee and the description of his invention were unfortunately lost in a fire.

ROCKET THAT WILL RISE 34 MILES

A Soviet stratosphere committee has ordered the construction of a rocket that is expected to ascend thirty-four miles at a speed of 2200 feet a second.

The rocket would take up automatic scientific instruments which after reaching the maximum height would descend by parachutes. Plans for another rocket, said by its inventor to be able to ascend several hundred miles, are being studied.

The Soviet Government has already sponsored balloon ascents into the stratosphere One large balloon was destroyed after reaching the stratosphere and the occupants of the sealed gondola were killed when it crashed to earth.

Quantum Theory To Go Overboard?

Einstein Stated To Be Increasingly Dissatisfied With It

Albert Einstein, when he was an obscure patent-examiner at Berne, Switzerland, brought forth his celebrated theory of relativity in 1905, and started an upheavl in the thinking of physicists from which they have not yet recovered.

Recently Science Service. scientific news agency, asserted it had learned that Einstein, aided by two associates of the Institute, for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, soon would express a conservative view toward the revolution he started, by attacking the adequacy of one of the corner-stones of the "new physic"—the quantum theory, a concept of which he is more or less the grandfather.

When the story appeared in newspapers, Einstein declared that he did not approve of advance publicity of scientific papers. but did not deny that the information was accurate.

Professor Einstein's dissatisfaction with the quantum theory is well known, writes the "Literary Digest."

Classical physicists before 1900 taught generations of students that light and other "electromagnetic" radiation consisted of "waves" in the "ether," a mysterious fluid supposed to permeate all matter and space. The quantum theory asserts that light consists of particles—small bullets or packets of energy shot off by atoms of matter when they emit light. "Ether" no longer is believed to exist.

Other teachings of the theory:

There is no such thing as the law of cause and effect. If a physicist knows all the forces (causes) acting on a given atom. he still can not predict its future behaviour.

Atoms act independently, possibly as tho they had free will. What is known as cause and effect —the behaviour of matter in large lumps—is a "statistical effect," somewhat like the behaviour of human beings in large masses. Tho a statistician can not predict what a single human will do. he can tell with accuracy how many in 100,000 will die each year. how many will marry. how many. will have babies. how many will go to jail.

No more than one fact can be learned about a given atomic particle, according to the theory. If the scientist learns where it is. he can not find out how fast. or in what direction, it is going. If he finds out its velocity. he can not determine where it is.

These items. which sometimes seem contrary to common sense to the average man. also are said to disturb Einstein. His attack. in a report to the American Physical Society. will say that while the theory is "correct." in that it may be used to predict actual observable phenomena. it is not "complete." because it fails to give "a counterpart for things found in the objective world."

The mathematician and his associates believe that "complete" theory can be found.

By Submarine To The Pole

Famous Explorer Hopes To Revolutionise Weather Forecasting

Sir Hubert Wilkins, the famous explorer, is making plans for a twelve-year task that will revolutionise our knowledge of the weather.

Our climatic conditions are largely regulated from the Poles. So he intends to establish meteorological stations all over the Arctic and Antarctic which will let us know, weeks in advance, what kind of weather is on the way.

Sir Hubert will leave the United States this autumn with Lincoln Ellsworth, the American explorer, on a third attemp' + span the Antarctic by a non-stop airplane flight, writes the "Sunday Express."

HIS PLANS.

Then, when he returns to America early next year, he will be ready for his North Pole submarine voyage.

'With a crew of seven men he will travel to Stefansson's "Pole of Inaccessibility," 300 miles from the North Pole. They will stay there for six months.'

There he plans to set up the first and the "key" bureau of his meteorological chain to penetrate into every unknown area of the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

In all, thirty-nine bureaus are to be set up—twenty-seven in the Arctic and twelve in the Antarctic. This work, Sir Hubert estimates, will take twelve years.

He plans to link up these bureaus with the services threaded throughout the civilised world. Spposition and guesswork in meteorological science will be at an end.

The extension of the weather service will mean the first accurate method of long-range forecasting the world has ever had.

DROUGHT PERIODS.

Sir Hubert claims that it will then be possible for countries to know the characteristics of each season of a year long before it arrives.

Drought periods will. he says, be foretold weeks before their arrival and suitable preparations made. Surpluses can be created to care for these periods, and, similarly, production can be curtailed to suit abnormal growing seasons.

Sir Hubert's new submarine will be equipped with scientific instruments valued at £33,000. She will be the first submarine ever designed for purposes other than naval use.

The only machinery apart from the motors and the scientific apparatus will be ice-cutting equipment so that the party can always reach the surface.

Sir Hubert said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "My previous expedition gave us a great deal of experience.

"Conditions were exactly as we had expected—not quiet as severe if anything.

"A submarine voyage is not nearly as dangerous as the common methods of dog-teams, surface ships and airplanes."

STARCH FROM YAMS

The sweet potato has assumed added importance as an agricultural product in the United States of America since it has been found that commercial starch can be made from it. About 86 per cent. of America's yam crop is produced in the South.

At the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, where research work on this Auburn, has been in progress some time, it has been known that production of sweet potato starch was feasible and recently the government plant at Laurel, Miss., has proved this.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration built the Laurel plant for making sweet potato starch on a commercial basis for the textile indusry which uses from 15 to 20 per cent. of the starch consumed in the United States. The Department of Agriculture is directing its operation and the Department of Commerce, with the co-operation of textile manufacturers, is adapting it to textiles. It has a capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of starch a year based upon 100 days operation.

£20,000 WORTH OF RADIUM

It was announced in Congregation at Oxford yesterday that the Czecho-Slovakian Government had lent to the University for three years 1,636.6 milligrams of radium which the University had thought it wise to insure for £20,000.

Mr. C. G T. Morison, of Christ Church, voicing the University's thanks, said the loan would enable important research in nuclear physics to be carried out as a means of investigating radio-induced activity.

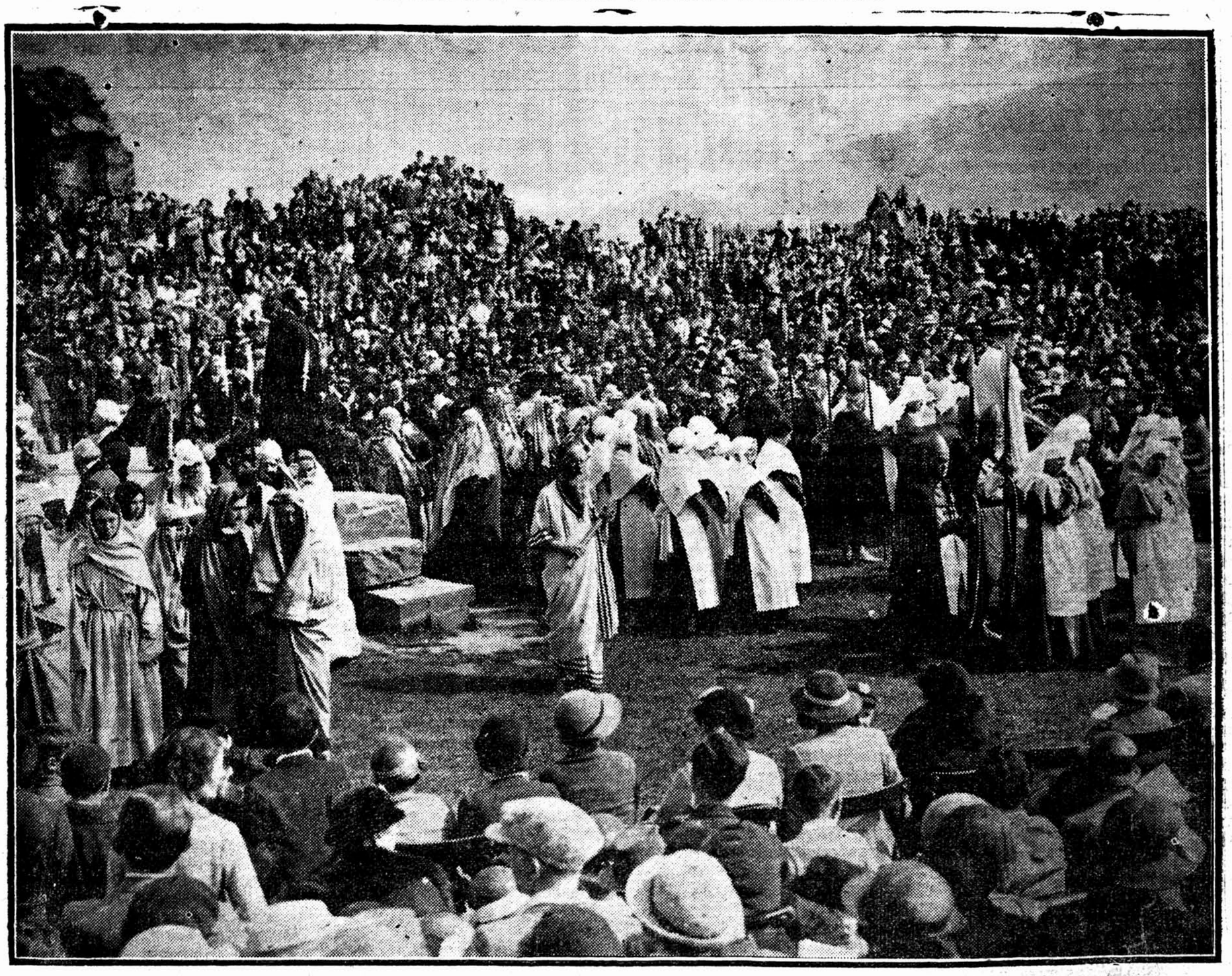
RADIUM OUTDONE

Radio-Sodium, a new substance, produced by Professor E. O. Lawrence, of California, is said to have twice the strength of radium. Doctors both in Europe and America regard it with intense interest. For. although still in the experimental stage, there is real hope that it will soon be used as a substitute for radium in our hospitals. It "decays" rapidly, losing half its potency in twelve hours. This would allow it to be administered either in capsule form or as an injection, whereas radium, if left in the body. might easily cause fatal results. Consequently, radio-sodium ought to prove the more effective healer. It is made by bombarding ordinary sodium with heavy hydrogen, the latter being a product of "heavy" water, the discovery of which last year was hailed as an outstanding scientific achievement.

PETROL FROM BEET

Italy is hoping to produce a substitute from sugar beet for twenty per cent of the petrol now used in the country. Most of the petrol consumed in Italy is imported but recent experiments with sugar beets have led the Beet and Sugar Guild to decide to increase acreage under beets from 212,000 acres to 322,000. This increase is to be made within the next three years.

WALES'S GREAT PEACE PAGEANT



The greatest peace pageant ever staged in Wales took place at Aberystwyth last month. The setting was in the Aberystwyth Castle grounds where the peace message of the children of Wales was broadcast to the world. There were 1,000 performers. Photo Shows a general view of the pageant in the old Castle grounds.

PRESENT GENERATION 'FUSSY' REGARDING HEALTH

Regius Professor Returns To View Held In 500 B. C.

Art and fashion in medicine were discussed by Sir Walter Langdon Brown, Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, when he delivered the Sir Charles Hastings lecture for 1935 in the great hall of the British Medical Asociation, London recently.

Sir Walter emphasized the age-long craving of the layman for "magical cures"; characterized the present generation as "fussy" in regard to health; and attributed the public's "credulity" in the case of unorthodox methods of treatment, to lack of biological education.

The new synthesis of mind and body, which had arisen from psychological methods of treatment was, he said, the outstanding achievement of Twentieth Century medicine and would greatly influence its future.

"Cleanliness, fresh air, dream analysis and psychological explanation," he said "Were the cardinal tenet of the Aesculapian cult as practised by Hippocrates. Almost all of them were lost by medicine until quite recent times.

"We are now returning to the point of view held in 500 B.C. that 'health depends on harmony and disease on discord within the body.'

Craving for Magic and Authority

"The craving for magic and authority," he explained, "especially when we are ill, has undoubtedly helped the doctor. But when he threw away his gold-headed cane and tried to appeal to rational and scientific procedure, he lost a powerful weapon."

The quack, he suggested, appealed to an older Adam, and only in this way could one account for the loss of confidence in the medical profession which was seen on every hand to-day. Homoepathy, Christian Science, and osteopathy, he said, had each the advantage of appealing to man's appetite for magic.

At the moment it was to the biochemist that they were looking and not in vain, for most help on the laboratory side. The biochemist had shown how the body was always influencing itself by chemical means and could therefore be also influenced by chemical substances administered by the doctor.

But drugs are not the whole of medicine", he emphasized. "The dualism of mind and body has broken down under the assaults of psychologically-minded physicians The doctor of the future will have to come doubly armed—with material aid for troubles and phychotherapy for distress of the spirit."

It behoved the medical profession to do what it could to prevent the promulgation of alarmist ideas, for never had people fussed more about their health than they did to-day Yet the average span of human life was steadily increasing and many deadly diseases had been scotched.

FARTHING DAMAGES FOR LIBEL

Newspapers Not Obliged To Give Full Reports, Says Judge

A special jury in the King's Bench Division awarded a farthing damages against The Daily News Limited, and also against the "Daily Telegraph," Limited, in the action brought by Thomas Charles Farmer, dental surgeon, Euston Square, N. W., for libel in report of maintenance proceedings at Southend police court brought by Mrs. Farmer, says the "News Chronicle."

Mr. Farmer complained that the reports omitted his denials that the former rector of Stiffkey. Mr. Harold Davidson, was a friend of his and had introduced girl patients to his surgery.

He said he employed Barbara Harris as an attendant at his surgery on the recomendation of Mr. Davidson, who was a patient of his in 1931—before the Consistory Court proceedings.

Mr. Justice Hawke, summing up, said: "Very often fair and accurate reports of public proceedings may necessarily contain things which are exceedingly painful to the people about whom they are said."

JUDGE AND NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers were not obliged to give full reports, nor were they necessarily obliged to deal with every little tonic that cropped up in the course of a case.

"You cannot expect too much of a newspaper. They must give what is essentially fair and accurate without having to set out the whole matter," Mr. Justice Hawke continued.

"I agree with Sergeant Sulivan that they have not got to publish any sensational bit of evidence at a trial; they have to publish a report of a trial as a trial.

"I therefore think they ought to publish what the defence was—I don't mean in so many words or in technical language."

He asked the jury to consider whether the statement made in the police court proceedings concerning Mr. Farmer were defamatory, and whether the reports complained of conveyed the impression that the magistrates found him guilty of what was alleged against him, which (he added), of course, they did not.

Judgment was entered against the "Daily Telegraph" for one farthing damages, without costs.

A similar order was made in the case of the "News Chronicle," but as £25 had been paid into court the Daily News Limited were awarded costs from the time of payment into court except in so far as they had been increased by the issue of liability.

MAYBE SHE'S NOT SO "SUBLIME" NOW

The young lady on the left, known as Angela Joyce, but christened Ivy Dawkins was, according to letters read in London court and alleged to have been written by the young man above, Lord Revelstoke, "the supremest, superbest, sublimest girl in the world." But the young scion of the famous English banking house of Baring Brothers, London, is not of the same opinion now and Miss Joyce recently hailed him into court to defend a breach of promise action. Miss Joyce, a few years ago, won the title of "Miss England" in a beauty contest, went to Hollywood, but doesn't seem to have "clicked" there, as yet.

Caroline Deacon and Eleanor Young, teammates and both of Vancouver, Canada, as they trained for their invasion of England, where they will play in the Wimbledon championship matches.

SEARCHLIGHT WITH RANGE OF 50 MILES

A range of 50 miles is claimed for a huge mobile searchlight built at Pittsburgh for the U. S. Army. Engineers who have been testing the light contend that it is probably the most powerful mobile searchlight in the world, throwing a beam of 750,000 candle-power. It is mounted on motor lorries. An aeroplane with a wing span of 100 feet, flying at an altitude of 20,000 feet and six miles away from the light, appears as big as a wasp to the naked eye. Yet the searchlight is designed to pick out such a plane flying at 250 m.p.h. and fix it as a target for anti-aircraft guns.

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Wingless Flying Machine

Propelled By Suction Caused By Hot Air

A new flying machine without wings, motor, propeller or rotors, yet capable of doing all the things that a normal airplane or autogiro can do, is being secretly tested by the French Government, according to the Paris correspondent of the "New York Times," who writes as follows:—

The machine is the invention of the Belgian war veteran aviator, Paul Dupuys de Rolleghem, who three years ago was seriously injured in making his first test flight in the first model of his new device.

At present two models are being experimented with by the French Government at the government testing field at Issy-le-Moulineaux. One is a two-seater with a total flying weight of 900 pounds, of which 600 is the load capacity. It is claimed it has a vertical speed of 1,500 feet a minute and a cruising speed of 120 miles an hour.

The machine has no motor in the accepted sense of the word. Instead, it has a series of burners using either crude oil or gasoline, which develop a heat of 1,200 degrees centigrade. (2,192 degrees Fahrenheit). Hot air is forced out of these burners at a fifty-pound pressure.

This hot air passes over a series of tiny four-inch wing-shaped "planes" in concentric circles. There are fifteen of these planes in front of the pilot's cockpit and one behind. The action of the hot air produces exactly the same aero-dynamic effect through suction as air reaction on plane surfaces of a normal airplane. To get horizontal speed another series of wings is set in the nose of the ship, where the propeller of a normal airplane would be. Suction created there pulls the machine forward.

The whole affair looks like nothing so much as a large wooden shoe of a peasant, except that it is made entirely of duralumis. The second model is larger and has not yet been tested so exhaustively as the smaller machine, but government officials are hopeful that it will be as succesful as the smaller one.

The chief weakness is the intense heat developed by the burners, which, it is feared, might melt some of the important parts of the machine's apparatus. The inventor, however, has composed a special fireproof liquid which gives the necessary resistance, though in its present form it is soluble in water and experimentation is still continuing.

M. de Rolleghem has been ordered by the government to refrain from further private experiments with his planes and co-operate with official engineers in perfecting the machine.

"FLYING AUTOMOBILE"

Two revolutionary types of airplanes will be delivered early in June for tests which the Department of Commerce experts hope will establish the "flying automobile." the United Press learns.

If specifications are attained, the ship will be as safe to operate as present day automobiles and almost as cheap. Until the tests are completed, however, officials refuse to predict definitely that the two types of ships will bring the "fliver plane."

One type is the so-called Hammond model being built at Ypsilanti, Michigan which even looks like a winged automobile. The other is the tailess "bat" airplane of Waldo Waterman of Santa Monica, California.

Fifteen ships of the Hammond model will be delivered to the Department's bureau of air commerce within the next 10 weeks fo rexperimental flying and use of airport inspectors in all sections of the country. One of tailless planes will be turned over to the Department at the same time for extensive tests by expert pilots in Washington.

"Our requirements feature simplicity and safety of operation as well as low maintenance and operation costs," said Eugene L. Vidal, director of aeronautics.

"It is our belief that a beginner could learn to operate this type of aircraft in the less time than is now required, for the reason that the landing and take-off requirements make for increased safety and ease of control.

"The planes are to have a landing speed of 35 miles and a top speed of not less than 110 miles per hour. At cruising speeds the engines must give 20 to 25 miles per gallon of fuel."

While the experimental models built for the Department of Commerce will cost slightly more than 3,000 dollars each. officials pointed out that any increase in production would materially reduce the cost. They said that eventually they hoped to bring the price of the "flying automobile" with its safety features below the 1,000 dollars mark. The cheapest two-seater ship on the market today costs approximately 1,700 dollars.

One invention of both models is that the engine is placed behind the pilot. This change was made in an effort to give him an inobstructed view up and down as well as forward.

The ships will have a simple instrument board consisting of a compass, an air speed determiner and a tachometer for determining wind velocity.

HEADS CAN SWELL

Dr. Davenport, a scientist, has just told the American Association of Physical Anthropologists that a small-headed person who suddenly takes to intensive studying may increase the size of his skull. The bones of living people, he continued, were highly plastic despite popular beliefs to the contrary.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

You know, of course, that we have got a Group of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association at Khar. In this Group, we have about ten children only, most of whom belong to our own family. You will agree with me that it is always better to start at home. With that idea, we made a small beginning of the Children's Association here at Bombay.

Since last six months, we have

The Khar group of Balkan-ji-Bari children enjoying a dance over the top of their motor bus in which they went for an excursion to Ghorbunder last Sunday.

been holding our regular meetings every Sunday, when children tell and hear stories, recite and sing songs, break and make things, play and feel happy: thus we try to give them education through entertainment. According to our very first aim, we "try to make them as happy as possible and let them be good by themselves."

Last Sunday, we decided to have an excursion—so we all got ready, and went in the lorry to Ghorbunder, about 30 miles away from Khar. We went a singing all the way, and we felt so jolly! When we reached the woods, and were amidst the nature proper—hills and dales on one side, green bushes and wonderful trees on the other, water and ripples in front of us, zig-zaggy paths at our back, and the sun changing colours of the sceneries all around, we felt "far away from the madding crowd" of this world, enjoying the real bliss of God!

There we could not sit away inside the motor bus, we came out and began to walk: But children caught a better idea—some of them sat over the mud-guards, the others went at the top—and as the lorry went on slowly (naturally, it could not go fast), they filled the whole place with the sweet voice of their music. Oh, it was lovely, we enjoyed it immensely: Neither I can forget it, nor the children—for some time at least.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

I can understand, you must be feeling very bad to find no result of the last prize competition so far. Well, the answer of the problem, is 44 4/4. Some added plus sign, but it was not necessary. All the same their solutions also have been considered. But the entries received were so many that we have had to put lots to decide the prize-winners, who are the following: Sisters Nrimla, Ambika and Rose, and Brothers Darney, Govind Rai and Kripalani. They will kindly acknowledge receipt of the prizes sent to them, at their earliest convenience.

This time I am giving you something very simple, which everybody could attempt easily.

POINTLESS.

—this variant of an old friend certainly is, as it is. Which just shows the usefulness of the oft-despised comma. Put the punctuation in so that this becomes a readable sentence again!

"It is said to be so so if it be so so be it but not so if it be not so."

All girls and boys studying upto Matric may send in their entries, which must reach us within a fortnight—i.e. upto the morning of Sunday, 7th July 1935. There are no coupons or entry fees to be sent, but the competitors must not forget to mention their age and the class of their studies, without which the entries will not be considered as valid.

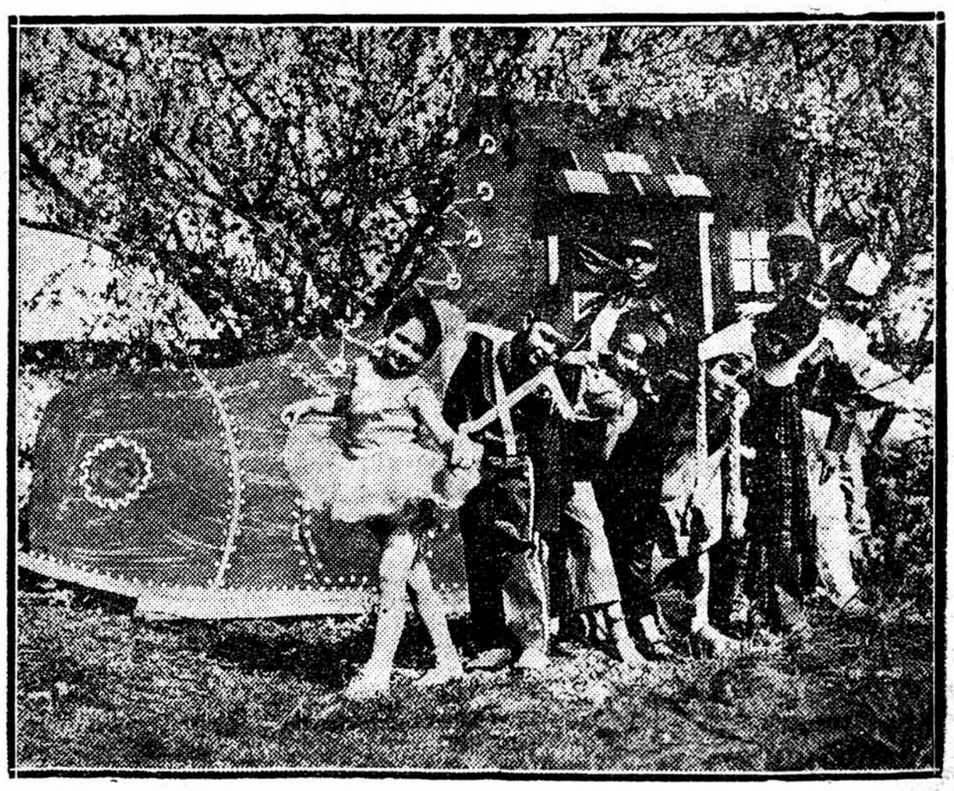
I wish as many of you to take part in these competitions as possible. Please tell your friends also to try and take a chance of winning the prize. Children of the same household or friends living in the same neighbourhood can send their entries all together in one cover. But, let every one write his or her address legibly please.

RURAL IDEAL IN EDUCATION

(FROM "A" OXFORD).

At the concluding session of the New Ideals in Education Conference at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, Sir Richard Paget said he earnestly believed that in the ideal system of national education there would be no other school than the rural school. Education for life in an asphalt world was not sufficient, and it was necessary for children to take some part in country life.

In the ideal system every child should begin its active life as their mythical ancestors Adam and Eve began theirs—in the garden. But it would be with the difference that when the new Adam and Eve had acquired something of the knowledge of good and evil they would not be turned out of their garden but would do their delving and digging in the precincts of the garden so that their hands and eyes should be trained in the same way that nature developed its faculties in them.



Some of the "Babes in Toy land" come out of their shoe to view the opening of the annual Almond Blossom Festival recently held in California. The children of the "old lady that lived in the shoe" formed the first of the series of tableaux featuring the festival, California's first of the spring season.

School gardens had the outstanding value of inculcating habits of eternal vigilance, foresight, and adaptability. He urged that activities in workshops should not be too specialised but should be linked in a general way with the works of nature.

Advocating that children in urban areas should spend several hours of the day in rural environment, he instanced the case of a school in London. The site value was between £30,000 and £40,000 and the school might well be transferred to one of the country suburbs where an open-air school could be established. The new site would cost between £5,000 and £10,000 and the school buildings would cost about £10,000 This would leave a surplus of between £15,000 and £20,000, which could be used for conveying children from the heart of London to their new country surroundings.

He suggested that the conveyances should be up-to-date coaches which would provide facilities for study and recreation on the journey. Thus for several hours a day urban children become members of the great rural population.

Mr. W. H. Hubbart, head master of Culgaith Church of England School, near Penrith, said his school was situated in ideal rural surroundings, and the grounds included flower, fruit, and vegetable gardens, lawn tennis courts, and football and cricket pitches. The school also had a swimming-bath and a small poultry farm, and most of the fittings were made by the children. They always did work of a definite practical value. Any new job was the subject of a preliminary discussion.

AMUSING CARDBOARD SPECTACLES.

Three pairs of amusing cardboard spectacles can be made from a sheet of 'black' cardboard and a length of wire. Cut out six discs 2ins. in diameter. The nose bars and ear rests are made of wire. In the first pair cut narrow horizontal slits, in the second pair punch a pin-hole in the exactq centre of each "lens"; and in the third pair, vertical or upright slits.

Objects viewed through the three pairs of prepared spectacles are seen in different aspects. The pin-hole lenses make distant objects appear in sharp outlines and the horizontal and vertical slits bring out clearly corresponding objects.

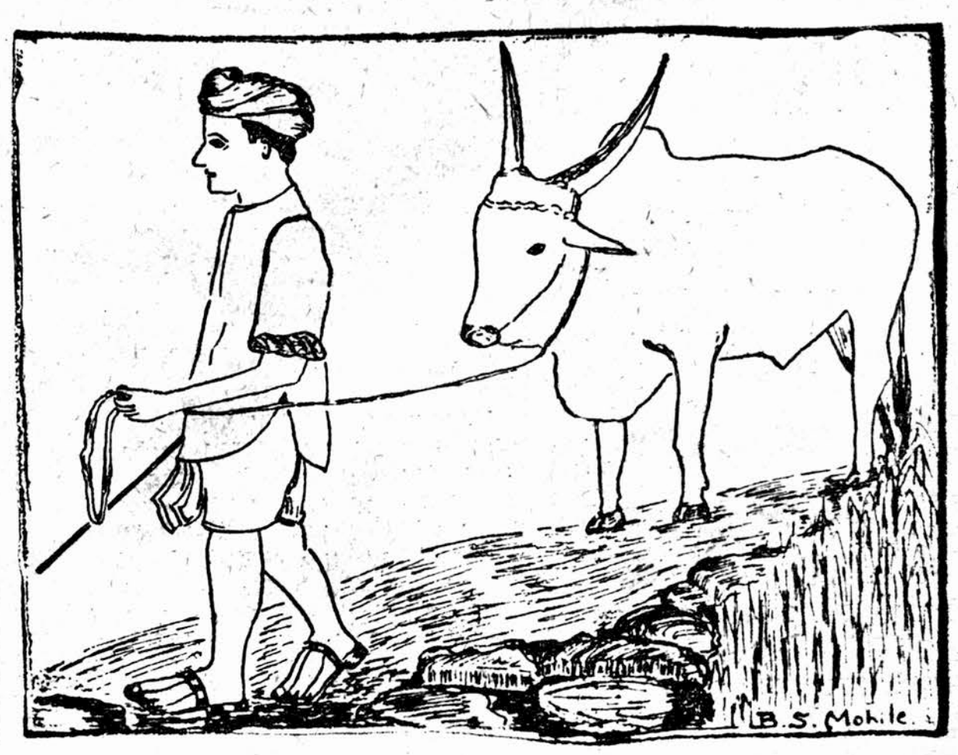
THE MAGIC STICK TRICK

For this trick you will require a strong ruler, a thin stick of firewood, and two loops of paper. Ask a friend to hold his hands with the points of his forefingers facing each other, about twelve inches apart. Hang a paper loop on each of your friend's forefingers, and place the stick through the loops so that it rests in a horizontal position.

Then take the ruler, give one sharp downward blow, striking the centre of the stick. This blow will break the stick in half, but the paper loops remain intact, much to the astonishment of your friends.

HIDDEN NUMBERS

Here is a jolly game for a party. Hide fifty or more counters or buttons. Each button or



"On his way to the Farm" (Drawn by Bro. B. S. Mohite, Jalgaon.)

counter has a number pasted on it, some numbers being high and others low.

The game is to see who can find the largest number of buttons or counters with the highest numbers on them. The total score is counted, not by the number of buttons or counters one finds, but by the sum of the numbers on the buttons or counters each player finds.

A small prize for the highest score will add to the excitement of the game.

"The Frogs who desired a King"
(Sent by Bro. H.K.A. Khan).

Long long ago, the frogs who were discontented and wearied of liberty petitioned Jupiter to grant them a king.

Jupiter, the good natured, threw down a log indulging their request with as little mischief as possible. They at first regarded their new monarch with great reverence and kept themselves away at a most respectful distance from him, but when they saw his tame and peaceful disposition, they by degrees endeavoured to approach him till at length they found it out to be a motionless thing.

Seeing this they renewed their request to Jupiter and petitioned him to bestow upon them another king. The Thunderer in his violet anger sent them a crane; who on taking possession of his new dominions began devouring his subjects, one after another very cruelly.

Being far more dissatisfied than before they applied to Jupiter a third time, but the application was rejected on the ground that the evil they complained of they had imprudently brought upon themselves and that they had no other remedy now but to submit to it with patience.

"Content is a pearl of great price, and whoever procures it at the expense of a thousand desires, makes a wise and a happy purchase."

SHORT FUNNY STORIES

(Sent by Bro. V. C. Bhagat).

Teacher: Has anybody seen a whale?

Tom: Yes, Sir!

Teacher: Where did you see it?

Tom: I haven't seen one, Sir; but somebody has.

* * * *

Master: If I say "I have went," what would you say?

Dick: Please, Sir, it is wrong.

Master: Why?

Dick: Because you are still here Sir!

* * * *

Teacher: What makes you say that King Juhu was bald?

Harry: My book says that he died without any heir, Sir!

* * * *

Master: What day was yesterday, and what day is to-day?

Jack: Yesterday was to-day yesterday, and to-day will be yesday to-morrow, Sir!

* * * *

And a catch: Keep a sweet or a chocolate in your pocket. Then tell your friends, "I am going to show you some thing which you have never seen before and you will never see again!"

Your chums will be surprised. Then take out the sweet from your pocket and show it to your friends. Tell them, "this sweet-none of you have seen it before. I am going to eat it. So you will never see it again!"

"My Daddy on board the Ship."—(Photo by Sis. Sheila—age 8 years).

"Preparing for the Monsoon." (Photo by Bro. Harnam).

REPLIES.

Bro. B. S. Mohite (Jelgaon): I am in receipt of your post card and letter. Iam so sorry we missed meeting each other. When you came here, I had gone away to Sind. since you have left the choice of prize to me, it will be sent to you within a few days. I am glad you are confident of your work; the picture is being published in to-day's issue. What about your examination result? Please let me hear from you oftener.

Bro. V. C. Bhagat (Poona): It is a pleasure to see that you utilise your holidays so usefully. Some of yor anecdotes have been published in this issue. The other matter also might find place in the Corner some time hence. Thank you for the correction: I have noted the error in your name.

Bro. P. S. Adhav (Sholapur): I became very glad to learn that you have been successful at your examination, securing second number in your class. You should now try for the first number at the Matriculation. Thanks for the pictures: Unfortunately they are drawn in blue ink; you should always please send us drawings in black.

Bro. P. D. Damey (Manmad): Thanks for your two letters. The form and particulars of the Association have been despatched to you. I am so sorry that riddles sent by you in another journal should have been sent to us by somebody else for publication. Your hints on tricks or any contributions, are most welcome: only they should be original and interesting. Some of your riddles will be published next time.

Bro. G. N. Gothalwal (Manmad): I am receiving riddles from so many..... could you not please send some other kind of matter? Of course, some of your riddles will be given space in the next issue.

Bro. K. R. Nath (Palghat): Your angry letter to hand thanks very many. I was away from Bombay and therefore could not send you the certificate earlier; I hope you have received it by now. Could I be of any service to you?

Bro. K. Srinivasan (Madras): I am glad to know you have been taking so much interest in our "Corner," and hope you will take as much interest in the Association too.

Bro. D. Nachimuthu (Erode): You should have sent a three-pice, not a three-pies stamp, please-however, the form and particulars of the Association have been despatched to you. What is your age and how would you join?—Please be careful about that.

Bro. R. T. Kripalani (Bombay, 10): So you are here at Bombay and not at Hyderabad! We shall be happy to enrol you in the Association. You can correspond with the foreign friends after joining the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Bro. Dinker L. Deshpande (Betul): You can join the Children's Association as an Associate: After that you can very well correspond with one of our pen-friends in America. You being in College could do so much for the Association. Why don't you start a "Group" of Children: Want any help? Please let us know.

Bro. Earackshaw N. Sadri (Sholapur): So pleased to get "things" done by you . . . you have coloured the picture prepared from a cutting taken from the Corner splendidly well—congratulations. and thanks for, sending it to us. Why don't you join the Children's Association as its Member?

Bro. H. K. A. Khan (Fort, Bombay): Thanks for your suggestion! You must have marked that now the solutions of our competitions do appear, when the result is announced. Your story of the frog is a very old one: all the same is has been published to encourage you. The other joke is rather very harsh for teachers!

Bro. Kumar Ram Rakshpal (Najibabad): So very kind of you for the help offered to us—May we know what help you could render? Glad to know that you are interested in Children. Of course we are trying our best to extend the brotherhood. When are you joining the Assocoation yourself?

Bro. Shiv Chaudhry (Jullunder City): The certificate has long since been despatched to you; we hope you have received it safely. Your father seems to be well interested in this movement: Why not request him to help it actively?

Bro. Gun Prasad (Agra): Delay in sending you the forms was caused not only because you did not send us your address in your first letter, but also because I was out of Bombay. I hope you have received the forms and particulars by now. and you and your friends would do something substantial for the Association on joining it.

Sis. Indra: You girls are so very active these days! It is a good joke you played on your brother: Wonder, how he took it? I would of course enjoy it. and turn the joke on you by laughing away—a hearty laugh.

Sis. Kamla: But which are those girls, who feel so anxious and yet fight shy of the thing? I have observed that girls of these times are bolder than the boys: really! Let them all join together and form a Group of the Association—Why don't you give them a lead?

Sis. Suriti: How I wish I could also have been helpful in serving the mother. That's like a good girl! Mother's blessings are the best things you could have. Yes, do encourage children to join the Association: They may some day.

Sis. Madhuri: Please, the forms were despatched to you long ago—I simply cannot say why they should not have reached you? I am once more arranging to send them: Please fill up and join the Association at your earliest.

Forms and particulars have been despatched to all others also who wrote for them to us. Please try to return them filled up very soon. This finishes all my correspondence lying in arrears.

We shall be glad to send forms and particulars to any body requiring them: Only please intimate us of your age and enclose a three-pice stamp to cover the postage.

Kindly send all communications directly to the following address; they will reach safe:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A wayside recreation of the Khar party on their way to Ghorbunder.

News From Far & Near

SIX MONTHS FOR BURNNG PAMPHLET

A Reuter Berlin telegram says that because he burnt a Communist "subversive" pamphlet instead of handing it over to the authorities a young man of Herne, Rhineland, has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

The law requires such pamphlets to be handed over immediately they are found.

VICTOR HUGO ANNIVERSARY

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Victor Hugo was marked in Paris by a procession of 2,500 school children through the streets to the Pantheon. Songs were sung, and after the ceremony, which was attended by President Lebrun, each child placed a bunch of flowers at the foot of the statue of Hugo.

ROMAN AQUEDUCT IN JUDEA

An aqueduct built by the Romans during the reign of Pontius Pilate in Judea still is in use, reports "The American Jewish World." The aqueduct supplies water from springs outside Bethlehem into reservoirs in the Mosque of Omar sanctuary, which stands on the site of the Second Temple, destroyed in 10 A.D.

U. S. AUTOMOBILE DEATH-ROLL

During the first three months of the year, 7,060 people were killed U. S. A. in automobile accidents, reported the National Safety Council. This is a slight decrease from the 7,230 deaths in the same period of last year.

New York City was credited with the lowest rate for the period—slightly less than ten dead for every 100,000 population.

LONG-DISTANCE CHESS

With one player at Blue Earth, Minn (U.S.A.) and one in South Africa, what is probably the world's slowest chess game is being fought by mail.

The players, Don Fitch of Blue Earth and John Brooks, president of the Johannesburg Chess Club, need sixty days to indicate a move. The game will be finished about 1940.

"It is very exciting," says Fitch. "I often lie awake at night wondering what Brooks's next move will be."

TURKEY ADOPTS SUNDAY

Centuries old tradition went by the board at Ankara (Angora) on May 28, when the Turkish National Assembly adopted the bill making Sunday the weekly day of rest instead of the existing Friday. Hitherto Friday has been observed as the Moslem Sabbath throughout Islam.

The bill also establishes October 29, the date in 1923 on which the Turkish Republic was proclaimed, as the official national day.

Thus the westernisation of Turkey, which has been vigorously pursued by the President, Kemal Ataturk continues.

HARVARD STUDENT

Two thousand students rioted last month because the authorities had banned the current issue of "The Harvard Lampoon", which burlesqued the magazine "Esquire" in a manner considered by police and postal officials to be "obscene, profane and scurrilous". The Chief of Police said he would seek indictments of the students responsible. "Well, our 4,500 copies are almost a complete sell-out, anyhow", remarked Stephen Burnett, art director.

THE SACRED OATH

An Indian seaman was about to give evidence at Grays (Essex) Police Court when he was told that he must swear to speak the truth.

Holding the Trestament aloft he immediately exclaimed, "I speak the damn truth."

89 DIE ON AIR JOYRIDES

Illegal airplane acrobatics and joyrides were said by the Commerce Department to have accounted for 89 deaths and 19 serious injuries in the United States in the last six months of 1934.

Eugene Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, said airplane pilots made 288 flights in those six months which were found to have been in violation of regulations. Of these 139 resulted in accidents.

MAYONNAISE RATIONED

Germany's restaurants will have to obtain special permission shortly before they will be allowed to prepare mayonnaise salads. In view of the scarcity of fats the Government has issued a decree that during June restaurants may only use a maximum of sixty per cent of the oil fats they used in mayonnaise during June, 1934. As from July 1, however, the restaurants will have to obtain special permission before preparing mayonnaise salads.

STUDENT PROXY'S EARNINGS

William Hadley, a Columbia freshman, estimates that he has earned dol. 100 since Dec. 1 just by sitting down. He hired himself out to upper classmen as a "sitter-in" on courses they didn't wish to attend but at which they did wish to be marked "present". His rate was 50 cents a class—in advance. At times business was so good that he took an assistant, whom he paid 25 cents a class. The scheme was possible because instead of calling rolls those in charge merely checked off occupied seats by number.

OFFICIAL BIRD

The New Jersey Senate reversed itself last month. In March the members voted against designating the goldfinch as the State's official bird. Last month the question came up again, and this time the goldfinch advocates won. Only four States are unpovided with official birds (New York's is the bluebird); one of the four is Massachusetts, where a movement in favor of the veery was thwarted a year ago when it was established that the veery always went to Florida in the Winter.

SILENT EINSTEIN

Like a schoolboy who had failed to prepare his algebra lesson, Dr. Albert Einstein stood before an audience of eminent scientists in Philadelphia last month, grinning and apologetic. It was the occasion of the presentation to him of the Franklin Medal, and the scientists had expected to hear his views on "Physics and Reality". But Dr. Einstein had nothing to say; in his behalf, the director of Franklin Institute explained that "an address is not only a matter of good-will; it also rests on the knees of the gods!" Reporters who sought an explanation from the explainer of relativity got only this: "It is no good, this publicity".

A CHAMPION DUCK.

A two-year-old Khaki Campbell duck, at Wooraf, Victoria, Australia, has just given an amazing display of egg-laying. For fourteen days the duck laid an egg a day, including five with double yolks, and capped this performance on the 15th day with an egg containing three yolks. Three of the eggs weighed 14 ounces.

KING DECORATES WRESTLER

Dan Koloff, "the man with limbs of steel and a heart of gold," who claims to be the strongest man in the world, has been decorated by King Boris of Bulgaria with a National Order of Civil Merit. He was honoured partly because of the prestige which he has won for his country by his athletic prowess and partly in recognition of his philanthropical work.

LONDON POLICE DISMISSALS

Maj. G. Davies, replying for the Home Secretary to a question by Mr. Neil MacLean, in the British House of Commons, said that in the London Metropolitan Police Force, 27 men had been dismissed or required to resign as an alternative, since January, 1935; and 43 men, including 23 of those dismissed or required to resign, had been suspended from duty. The action taken arose in all cases out of charges under the discipline code laid down in the police regulations.

FILMED CONVICTS' ESCAPE

Rene Belbenoit, the French convict whose life story formed the plot of the film "Condemned", has escaped. He was sent to the island of Cayenne with five fellow prisoners and escaped from the penal settlement there. The six fugitives arrived at Trinidad in an open boat, after sailing for eleven days under a scorching sun. They have been told to leave within fourteen days following protests made by the French Government against the help given to them there.

ACTRESS DIVORCES BARRISTER

Elissa Landi, film star, of Los Angeles, was granted a divorce from John Cecil Lawrence, London barrister, whom she charged with causing her great mental suffering by his alleged unconventional views on married life. A solicitor for Lawrence notified the County Clerk that the barrister had filed his own suit for divorce, and contended that the Los Angeles court had no jurisdiction. The solicitor said Lawrence would pay no attention to Miss Landi's suit at Los Angeles.

WOULDN'T PAY TAXES

A good story comes from Madrid. Tenants of a certain block of flats, who had been living rent free for twenty years, have had to move. It appears that the original owner of the building died over 20 years ago without heirs. The tenants formed a committee and remained in occupancy, but refused to pay taxes. An apparent philanthropist announced that as all the tenants appeared to be of moderate means, he would be glad to pay the municipal levies. But he who pays taxes for 20 years on a house in Madrid automatically becomes the owner. The patient and far-sighted philanthropist is tearing down the old building to make way for a new and the tenants are minus their rent-free homes—all because they wouldn't pay taxes.

£3,000 HEART BALM

Miss Katherine Leary Bond was recently awarded 15,000 dollars (£3,000) damages in her 500,000 dollars breach of promise suit against Mr. Paul Clapp, the former aide of Mr. Hoover, the ex-President. It is believed that this will be the last "heart-balm" suit to be tried in New York State, as the Legislature has outlawed them for the future.—Reuter.

UNUSUAL COURT CLAIM

A three-years-old girl who received a fractured skull in a road accident and had to undergo a mastoid operation, was stated by counsel, during an action at Northampton Assizes, to have been changed from a pleasant child into an ungovernable one as a result of the spoiling received from nurses and relatives while she was ill. The girl and her father were awarded £400 general damages and £125 special damages.

ROW OVER JUBILEE MEDALS

According to an Ottawa report, letters of protest have been swamping the Government for the last two or three days from Canadians left off the list of 10,000 medals distributed at the Silver Jubilee of the King. Each expressed indignation that he or she did not receive a medal while somebody else did.

"You can never convince me this country does not want titles," one of the Cabinet Ministers said, pointing to the protests he had received. At the same time, he made it clear that no member of the Government or any Conservative member had made any recommendations."

MONARCH AS SCIENTIST

Had he been born of a middle class family King Albert I of Belgium would have become a remarkable engineer who would have been an honour to science and his country, said M. le Vicomte Ch. Terlinden, in a lecture which he delivered in Trinity College, Dublin last month.

From childhood, said the lecturer, the Belgian monarch had shown remarkable aptness for the exact sciences, especially that of mechanics applied to locomotion, and all his life he had kept in touch with the scientific and intellectual movements of all the great countries

"MISS FRANCE"— A GERMAN

Uproar Results In New Selection

A jury's choice of a German girl as "Miss France" in a beauty contest nearly resulted in a riot among the spectators, says "Paris message dated May 18.

A committee headed by Paul Chabas, painter of "September Morn," picked Elizabeth Pitz, 22-year-old Saarlander, who took French nationality after the recent plebiscite. The decision was greeted with catcalls. Order was restored with difficulty.

M. Chabas succeeded in partly mollifying the spectators when he explained that Mlle. Pitz had been loyal to France since the plebiscite, despite the fact she "unfortunately was born in Germany."

The winner later announced she would not accept the title because of the reaction of the spectators, so the jury awarded the crown to a 16-year-old Parisian, Giselle Proville.

Romance Of Aviation

Story Of Man's Heroic Attempts To Sail The Aerial Regions

Daedalus was the hero of the earliest flying story. He lived about 4,000 years ago and his name means "clever engineer." Although he was born in Italy, his skill was so great he was employed by the King of Crete to build part of his palace. One day he offended the King, and Daedalus and his son Icarus were thrown into prison. In an effort to escape, Daedalus made wings of feathers, cementing them together with wax so that he and his son might fly away from the King's prison. Daedalus told his son not to fly too high, and not too low, but to folow him Icarus became so excited by the joy of flying that, as both reached the outskirts of Crete, he forgot his father's warning and mounted up until the heat of the sun melted the wax of his wings, He fell into the sea and was drowned. Daedalus flew on and arrived in Sicily.

The second attempt to fly was made in 1507 by another Italian, John Damian, who was attached to the Court of King James the Fourth of Scotland. He made wings of birds' feathers, and said he would fly to France. He pumped into the air from the top of the wall of Stirling Castle, fell to the ground and broke his leg. He attributed his failure to using fowls' feathers, asserting that fowls are bad fliers.

Then came a Frenchman, the Marquis of Bacqueville, who designed planes which were to be attached to his arms and legs. In 1742 he launched himself from the upper storey of his house in an attempt to glide 200 yards to the gardens on the other side of the river. After gliding a short way he fell onto a barge on the river and broke his leg.

THE FIRST AIRSHIP

When efforts to build planes had failed, men turned to the idea of building ships for travel by air. The first such ship was built in 1670 by Franceso Lana, a Jesuit. It never worked. It had a car made of baskets attached to four large globes, made of thin copper sheeting. Lana's ship, however, was never completed. The globes were so thin they could not be used. Although a failure, this strange design made Lana the first inventor of the balloon.

In 1762, Dr. Joseph Black, professor of chemistry in Edinburgh University, suggested that a balloon filled with hydrogen would rise in the air. Strangely enough the first balloon that rose into the air was filled with a newly-found gas.

During the same year Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier, sons of a wealthy papermaker of Annonoy, near Lyons, in France, saw thick clouds float high in the sky. This gave them an idea. If they could fill a bag with a smoky vapor it would rise. They tried small balloons, then they built a large linen balloon 33 feet in diameter, and filled it with smoke by holding it over a fire. On June 5,1783, the balloon rose easily and travelled about a mile and a half. But it was not the smoke that caused it to rise; it rose because the fire had warmed the air inside of the balloon and made it expand until it became lighter than air. When the heated air cooled the balloon came down.

The Montgolfier machine became known as the fire balloon. News of its success reached Paris, where a similar balloon was made of varnished silk. On August 27, 1783, it rose from the Champ de Mars and travelled 15 miles into the country. When it came down it caused a panic among the country people.

On September 19 of the same year, Joseph Montgolfier sent up his balloon before the French King and Queen at Versailles. It rose 1,500 feet into the air, carrying with it a sheep, a cock and a duck. These first air passengers in history, landed unhurt after a short flight, except for the cock, who had its right wing injured by a kick from the sheep.

The first man to ascend in the air was Monsieur Pilatre de Rozier, who used a fire balloon. On October 15, 1783, he went up with a rope attached to the balloon and to the ground. He came down safely.

In Great Britain, James Tytler was the first Englishman to navigate the air. He rose from Comely Gardens, Edinburgh, on August 27, 1784 and travelled half a mile. Then Vincenzo Lunardi, who was secretary to the Neapolitan Ambassador in England, rose in a gas balloon from the Artillery Ground in Moorfields on September 15, 1784, before nearly 200,000 spectators. He landed near Ware, in Hertfordshire.

Blanchard, a French aeronaut, crossed the English Channel from Dover on January 7, 1785. Pilatre was killed on June 15 of the same year in an attempt to cross the Channel from Boulogne. His balloon caught fire at 3.000 feet and he fell in flames before he had left France.

Balloons were not considered a fast means of transportation, and during the nineteenth century secret flights by means of wings were attempted.

The first success was reached by means of gliders, the original glider being built by Otto Lilenthal of Berlin. He began by studying birds. In 1891 he started gliding. His machine was made of peeled willow sticks covered with cotton shirting, and weighed less than 40 pounds. He supported himself in it by his forearms and guided and balanced the glider by shifting his body. On August 9, 1896, Lilienthal was killed when his glider was caught in a gust of wind and plunged to the ground.

In 1893, Percy Pilcher, assistant lecturer in naval architecture and marine engineering at Glasgow University, built gliders known as the Beetle, the Hull, and the Hawk. On September 30, 1899, the Hawk crashed when it was 30 feet up and Pilcher suffered injuries from which he died two days later.

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Then came the famous Wright Brothers. They decided that balance was the greatest difficulty in flying. They watched the birds and studied various gliding machines. They built their own gliding machine, and in 1900 lying face downwards on it, they practised gliding. They tried to balance by twisting the wings. In 1902, however, they fitted their glider with a vertical rudder like that of a ship. That was the secret of their success. They could steer the machine in anv direction and balance it perfectly because they had three controls. The Wright Brothers were the first to build a glider that could be mastered by the pilot. In 1903 they built an engine and put it to a test. This proved to be a great success, and thus the age of flying machines arried.

The La France, the first airship which returned to its starting point, was built in 1884. This success made Germany turn to construction of balloons, with the result that an engineer called Woolfert built the first airship, which was smaller but more powerful than the La France. It flew in Berlin in 1896. On June 14, 1897, Woolfert and his assistants were killed when their balloon caught fire and crashed.

The first Zeppelin made its trial trip in 1900. It was shaped like a pencil and was 420 feet long. Numerous trials gave definite proof that balloons could be made safe, and in 1901 Count von Zeppelin started to build better ships. In 1910 the eleventh Zeppelin the Vilctoria Luise, carried passengers for the first time and flew 29,430 miles. Two other ships, the Hansa and the Sachsen, also carried passengers.

In Great Britain most of the early airships were small. They were called by the letters of the Greek alphabet, the Beta, Gamma, Delta, Eta and Epsilon.

It was a British airship, the R-34, which made the first airship flight across the Atlantic to New York and back to England in 1919.

Today there are no big airships in England. The numerous accidents prompted the Government to decide against them. The R-38 broke up in the air and fell in 1921. The R-101 crashed and caught fire in France while en route to India in 1930.

While airships are still being used, their days seem to be counted. A great future lies in the development of landplanes and flying boats.

In the days between 1903 and 1910 the pioneer heroes of the air were nearly all French. In y928 a French family the Voisins, made biplanes. During the saome year a Frenchman, Bleriot, changed to monoplanes. When Wilbur Wright came to France, he surpassed all the French fliers. He made figures of eight and other manoeuvres in the air which astounded the French. The secret lay in his three controls. The French soon seized upon the triple control idea, and built more modern ships.

The first aviation meet in the world was held at Rheims, France, in 1909. In 1919 the London Daily Mail offered a prize of £10,000 for a flight from London to Manchester, Cross-country flying soon became popular and many attempts were made. A New York newspaper offered a prize of £2,000 for a flight from Albany to New York.

It was in 1910 that Captain Geoffrey de Havilland built his first airplane. The first time he took off, his machine was wrecked, but he was unhurt. In 1933 he won the King'sCup air race, flying one of his own machines. Of the many famous machines he has built none has accomplished a more wonderful flight than the airplane which won the race from England to Melbourne in 71 hours, in October, 1934.

MODERN PLANES

The planes of to-day are very different from the machines of the pioneers. Speeds of 440 miles per hour have been flown, heights of 45,000 feet reached, nonstop flights of over 70 hours made, and more than 6,000 miles covered without landing.

The world airplane covers all flying machines that are heavier than air. These are landplanes floatseaplanes, flying boats and amphibians. The land airplane equipped with wheels fitted with tires like an automobile. It can alight on the ground and on a ship with a special flying deck. On fast planes the landing wheels are drawn up inside the body or the wings, so they do not slow-up the machine by dragging through the air when flying. For ice and snow, the wheels are replaced by skies. For use on water, the plane can be equipped with floats.

Apart from the standard types of planes there are four others: The autogyro, the helicopter, the pterodacty and the glider. The pterodactyl was the name of a prehistoric reptile, a very ugly one with skin-covered wings and no tail. The pterodactyl plane got its name because it has no tail. All controls are in the wings.

Pupils learning to fly are usually taught on a light type of airplane.

On the big passenger-carrying planes of the air service now in operation throughout the world, there are stewards, as well as pilots, navigators and wireless operators.

Recently automatic pilots have been used and can do eveything except take off and land. This pilot is controlled by levers and dials.

Thus we have a resume of how flying was started, and haw it gradually developed to become one of the fastest and perhaps safest means of transportation. Many fliers have lost their lives in the development of air ravel, but now air voyages may be made to practically every country in the world.—Henry Prysky in "Montreal Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

(Handbook of Information on Institutions in India, by M. P. Mistry, 20 Apollo Street, Bombay.)

India was the home of notable arts and crafts as well as of numerous industries in addition to being a land of agriculture. But owing to various reasons, which are sufficiently obvious, her economic activities to-day are confined to tilling the soil and exporting raw material. And in consequence millions are unemployed or under employed.

The Parsi community of Bombay has recently undertaken, to tackle the problem of the ever-growing unemployment among their community. To solve this problem, they have decided to establish an Institute called "The Maneckji Naoroji Sett Polytechnic Institute," whose chief aim is to promote technological and commercial education among young Parsis. The publication of the present book, containing information about various institutions already existing in different parts of India where instruction in arts and crafts and technical industries is imparted, is the first step towards the attainment of their goal. The Handbook contains valuable information pertaining to various institutions, their courses, fees, etc., and should undoubtedly prove of immense use to students.

The young couple had been sitting together for some time when the girl's father entered the drawingroom and inquired—"Young man do you know what time it is?"

The timid youth immediately leapt to his fet and, stammering "Y-yes!" hurried into the hall and then out into the night. The girl's father stood bewildered.

"That's a queer fellow to have calling on you, Mabel," he remarked. "Why did he rush off like that. My watch had stopped, and I merely wanted to get the time from him to set it going again."

"The Monster of the Loch"

devil of it is that it persists."

Jonathan Jow waved aside the cigars offered him. He preferred a cheroot and lit it at the candelabra which stood on the table.

"Pardon my asking a very direct question, Mr. Benson," he said. "Why should it concern you—this talk of a monster. Why invite an old jungle man like myself down here to prove to the world that such a monster does not exist?"

Martin Benson laughed, a laugh that echoed and seemed without humour in that big, empty hall of the castle.

"A very natural question, my dear Jow," he replied. "Perhaps you may think I take my position as Laird here a little too seriously. After all, the island and the castle only came into my possession a year ago. But I do hate to see these people sinking into superstition and abject with fear. They won't even take a boat on to the loch towards evening now. They're scared to death. I want to prove to their very elemental minds that to row a boat on this loch is as harmless as rowing on the Serpentine in Hyde Park."

"Is it?" asked Jonathan Jow.

"Of course it is," smiled Martin Benson. "As I am sure you will find out for yourself within the next few days."

"Cigarettes?" asked a gruff voice at my elbow.

SAM OPPERMANN,

I turned with a start. A roughened hand was thrusting a box towards me. It was the butler who had waited upon us at table, a big, brawny man with a squint. Anyone less like a butler I had never seen. But that was one of the strange things about Lare Castle. Martin Benson seemed surrounded by big, powerful men.

There were four of them. The first had been the man in the motor-launch. Another I had glimpsed from the gallery hammering the huge gong which resounded throughout the whole castle like the stroke of doomsday. A third had watched us as we descended the stairs. The fourth, a butler with a squint, served us at table.

"That will do, Finch", nodded Benson. "You may leave the cigarettes on the table."

The fellow lumbered away.

"It is even difficult for me to get servants to stay on this island," remarked Benson, as though he had guessed my thoughts. "The villagers are scared to death to work in the castle. I've been forced to go beyond the district to find anyone who will stay here."

"A sailor, isn't he?" asked Jonathan Jow, nodding towards the departing figure.

Those United spectacles seemed to dart a keen glance at the indolent, white-haired guest.

"I-er-believe he has been a sailor at some time or other. How did you guess?"

"A sailor on land is unmistakable", murmured Jonathan Jow, stretching out a hand for the port decanter.

With an indolent desire to change the conversation, he nodded towards an oil painting which hung above the fireplace.

(Continued from page 9.)

"By the way, whose portrait is that? There's something familiar about the face."

Martin Benson swivelled round in his chair, and gazed at the portrait as though he was seeing it for the first time. It showed a heavy jowled man whose glittering eyes seemed to be alive and staring down at us as we sat at the table.

"That! Oh, I believe it's a portrait of the former owner of the Lare Castle. I never met him. He lived here for many years and used to row himself about the loch in a little boat. One night he went out in the midst of a fierce thunderstorm. He never returned. The castle was empty for two years. The portrait was there, but I never troubled to remove it. Do you think it's worth anything?"

"I knew nothing about art," murmured Jow. "But I should like to know the name of that man."

"Well, I can tell you that", laughed Benson. "His name was Norway—David Norway."

"David Norway", repeated Jonathan Jow quietly. "That's very interesting."

'Why, did you know him '

Jonathan Jow smiled.

'Have you an atlas here?' he asked. 'I would like to look at a map of the South Atlantic.'

Mad Professor's Discovery

The tinted spectacles turned towards me. I shrugged my shoulders. Too often I had suffered the meandering mind of Jonathan Jow. I had learned that there was usually some shrewd reason behind these apparently inconsequential thoughts. Martin Benson accepted the situation. He rose, and returned in a few moments with a book of maps.

Jonathan Jow took it and flicked the pages. Then he dabbed one of his long fingers at a small speck in the blue expanse of the South Atlantic.

'That's the island', he murmured.

We bent over his shoulder.

'What island?' I asked.

'Kerguelen, where David Norway, Professor David Norway, as he was then, made a strange discovery and ruined his scientific career.'

'I don't understand', said Martin Benson. 'What was David Norway doing in that lost island?'

DAVID NORWAY.

'Exactly,' smiled Jonathan Jow; 'it was a lost island. Except for a few seal hunters, it was never visited even by seamen. But Professor David Norway had a passion for these out-of-the way places. He had a desire to develop Darwin's original studies in the origin of the species, Darwin voyaged in the 'Beagle' observing beasts, reptiles and sea animaculae. Norway went in tramp steamers, fishing vessels, and whalers. But it was not until he came to the storm wracked cliffs of Kerguelen near the Antarcatic that he made his great, mad discovery.'

'Mad he certainly was', laughed Martin Benson, 'judging by the stories I've heard of him in the village."

'Yes', nodded Jonathan Jow, 'even his brother scientists called him mad when he lectured before the Royal Society in London. He produced his discovery, and they laughed, laughed uproariously.

"But what was the discovery?" I asked.

"The preserved eggs of some prehistoric sea-monster which he had discovered in a cave of the island of Kerguelen. Norway asserted that the cold of the Antarctic had preserved them. In all probability they were the eggs of a plesiosaur. Admittedly, nobody could deny it. The members of the Royal Society were sceptical, but nevertheless interested. It was only when Professor Norway, filled with the enthusiasm of a modern Darwin, expounded his new theory that the scientists began to laugh. 'Briefly, he suggested that an attempt should be made to hatch out these eggs. He argued that prehistoric monsters could be brought back to the earth."

"By Heaven, what a story!" I gasped.

Jonathan Jow looked at me quizzically.

'Yes', he mildly reproved me. 'That's just what a newspaperman would say.'

'But what happened afterwards? asked Martin Benson.

A Terrifying Scream

Instinctively, all our eyes turned to the portrait of that heavy jowled man with the glittering eyes.

'Laughed out of scientific circles", went on Jonathan Jow, "the professor disappeared. From what you have told me, I can guess what happened. He came to Scotland, bought this island and castle on Loch Lare and lived here in seclusion."

A curious silence had descended upon us. I found myself unable to drag my gaze from that fiendishly real portrait. The eyes were watching us.

The next moment a gust of wind came against the castle, shaking it.

My hands gripped the chair in which I was seated. I heard the lapping of the loch water. I almost felt its cold swirl about my ankles. In terror, I half rose. It was then I heard a queer, sucking noise in the darkness, horrible and beast-like.

"Listen!" whispered the voice of Jonathan Jow.

The sucking sound reached a crescendo. In my imagination I visualised some hungry monster rising from unfathomable depths, water streaming from its slimy, scaly body. 'Then above this inhuman sound, came a terrifying scream . . . .

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"My wife has used the Specific for Asthma called "KADI" after being a sufferer for 15 years and has obtained much benefit from same."

HENRY E. HILL (Zanzibar).

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Speed And Yet More Speed

To What Earthly End?--Asks German Professor

In the late Spring of 1935, says Professor Wotan von Dunkel in his colossal work, "The Natural History of the North Americans," we find the inhabitants of the United States chiefly concerned with streamline trains and ever faster airplanes. To what end?

Well, says the good Professor Wotan, there's jumping frogs. By developing an airplane capable of a sustained speed of 200 miles an hour the Americans find it possible to transport bullfrogs from Louisiana to New York City in a few hours. They come to take part in the Central Park games in honour of their great after-dinner speaker, Mark Twain. By developing a somewhat sturdier type of airplane the North Americans may yet succeed in flying 1,200-pound cows from Washington to New York, as they tried to do with the cow from Admiral Byrd's expedition, but didn't quite make it.

Yes, says our good Professor, if the Americans had a city called Newcastle situated in the heart of the bituminous mining region, there is no doubt but that some one would have the happy thought of carrying half a ton of coal from Havana to Newcastle by airplane. They have done it with loads of brick and with pianos.

Germans Prefer Meetings

The North Americans, in other words, are an incurably light-minded people, says our good Professor of Eccentric Ethnology from the University of Berlin. They want speed for purely frivolous purposes. In this respect they are at the opposite pole from a people like the Germans, who are endowed by Nature and by Nature's Aryan God with a never-to-be-shattered seriousness.

We, too, in the Third Reich are going in for streamline trains, but what use do we make of them? All the world knows. We use our magnificent railroad equipment to carry people to and from Nazi mass meetings. Now we transport half a million men to a Hitler meeting in the Saar. Now we transport two million people to a Hitler meeting in East Prussia. Now we transport three million people to a Nazi anniversary festival in Nuremberg.

The unemployment problem in the Third Reich is sure to be solved in the near future, says Professor Wotan, when half of the German people will be engaged in transporting the other half to mass meetings. That is putting modern transportation facilities to their highest use.

Why Save Time?

Not so the North Americans, says Professor Wotan. They use the airplane to transport jumping frogs, or milch cows from Little America, or pianos for publicity purposes, or ordinary building bricks forwarded as individual packages by air mail, likewise for publicity purposes. It is true that people in the movie business are always flying to and from Hollywood. But our good Professor says he has given much time and thought to the question and cannot for the life of him see why they do it.

He says, for instance, that a distinguished novelist will take the plane from New York to Hollywood to write scenarios there. Having arrived at his destination in seventeen hours, he sits around for the next eighteen months and no one gives him anything to do in return for his 2,000 dollars a week. Professor Wotan thinks the distinguished novelist could have come by train from New York, or even walked.

Magnates On Wings

Sometimes, he says, a moving picture executive will fly from Hollywood to New York in sixteen hours. Immediately on his arrival he will call Hollywood on the telephone and talk for two and a half hours. Thereupon he immediately takes a special plane back to the Coast. Professor Wotan says he has sometimes thought that people take planes from Hollywood for the sole purpose of transacting business with Hollywood over the long-distance telephone; which, considering the reputation of the place, is not such a bad idea, he thinks.

It reminds Professor Wotan of prominent Americans who take a boat for Cherbourg or Shanghai. From there they broadcast a speech to America dealing with the NRA or improvements in Central Park. He thinks they do it for the perspective.

New Marriage Tempo

Very instructive is the chapter entitled "High-Speed Transportation and Modern Marriage Among the North Americans." Professor Wotan says there is no question but that the new streamline trains will make the journey to Reno much pleasanter for many wives and husbands. He shows by elaborate calculations that at 100 miles an hour between Chicago and Reno the victim of an unhappy marriage may save as much as twelve hours over present train schedules. It is a saving which can be immediately utilized in contracting a new happy marriage right on the spot.

Professor Wotan thinks that the growing habit among wealthy North Americans of going away on airplane wedding trips has one obvious disadvantage. It cuts down the duration of marriage unnecessarily by making honeymoons shorter han in h old days before the airplane.

Hail And Farewell

Our good Professor argues that, after all, a newly married couple should be able to stand each other for the duration of a trip around the world, what with the excitement of travel and new scenes and new faces all the time, etc. It thus seems a pity to hurry matters by taking an airplane where railroads are available.

In fact, Professor Wotan says he has heard that some one is planning to introduce a bill in Congress to safeguard the institution of marriage and the family by compellig all newly married couples with a joint annual income of more than 100,000 dollars to take a wedding trip around the world in a sailing vessel without an auxiliary motor. But then the Professor hears many curious things about the North Americans.—"New York Times."

WELFARE WORK IN GERMANY

"In a Reich of a true "Volksgemeinschaft (national unity) it is the duty of the person who takes, to take willingly. Then he will prove to be the giver to those who seek to bring about happiness by giving. Nobody knows whether a change in fortune may not cause the tables to be turned to-morrow."

(III. Beob).

At A Women's Weekly Social Evening

(From A Correspondent.)

The offices of the N. S. Peoples' Welfare are very much alive. Preparations are being made for the weekly social evening. Some of the members of the Women's League are busy working in the kitchen at high pressure. Piled high in front of them are potatoes and vegetables. The men are busy clearing away all signs of the day's work. The tables at which those who are in need are attended to during the day are now laid with white table-cloths and coloured crockery. The flowers and greenery for the table decorations were supplied free of charge by a florist.

The guests who were invited by the N. S. V. (N. S. Peoples' Welfare) district group appear punctually to time. Some of them are old and lonely people, poor people who try to disguise their poverty or poor parents of many children. The Peoples' Welfare takes a special interest in those who are particularly burdened with worries, not only by giving them financial support but also by arranging special functions. It tries to make their existence more pleasant during the time that the state has not yet been able to realise its final and highest him of completely improving the position of those in need.

A march is played on the piano, the guests take their seats and a steaming hot roast is brought into the room. Everybody is at liberty to help him or herself as often as he or she wants to. At first a somewhat awkward silence makes itself felt. Is it perhaps because the guests feel that they are obliged to accept charity? But the N. S. helpers take an interest in each of their guests. The help to banish thoughts of embarrassment and they try to convince them that anything that is given gladly ought to be accepted gladly.

After the warm meal strong coffee and cakes are served. Most of the women enjoy the respite from having to prepare their own meals. After this the social part of the evening commences. Frequently the N. S. V. avails itself of the services of unemployed professional artists who help to add to the evening's enjoyment. Thus an opportunity is provided for giving some of those who are unemployed a little extra assistance. It appears that on this occasion particularly good artists are present.

MIRTH AND MUSIC.

A few good, straight-forward piano and violin recitals are given. A young music student makes her first appearance in public. She sings several folk-songs in a very pleasant alto voice. A mechanic shows his aptitude at reciting amusing couplets and the enthusiastic applause accorded him encourages him to recite a poem on Adolf Hitler which he wrote himself. It is not particularly rhythmical, but still it in his expression of great devotion to his "Fuehrer". An elderly woman who appears to be ever so matter-of-fact causes hilarious laughter by her recitals. She is an example of the adage that appearances are deceptive. The air of constraint has passed by long ago. The men are thoroughly enjoying their cigars and the women the raisin-cakes. Soon all of them join in singing folk-songs. Their faces no longer bear expressions of care and worry. Everybody looks happy The folk-songs and the air of festivity bring back memories of times which were not burdened with the cares of every day. Pale-faced factory-hands old people who draw a pension, mothers who found it difficult to tear themselves away from their numerous children that their heads in assent as the inaugurator of the evening's enjoyment says in his address: "We collect together here from time to time in order to spend happy hours and it is hoped that they will compensate us for past unhappy days and future hours of sadness.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that, mummy, but they never do stop."

* * * *

"Aren't some of the hats women wear absurd?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and yet when some people put them on they do look so appropriate."

* * * *

"Where was I last night, Thompson?"

"I couldn't say, sir, but your bank manager has just rang up to ask if it's all right to pay out a cheque of yours written on your dress collar."

* * * *

The mistress asked her maid what she thought of the electric fire and the electric cooker.

"They're real wonderful, mum," the girl replied. "They've neither of them gone out since I came here three weeks ago."

* * * *

There is one kingly jest that deserves immortality. A certain English nobleman who had a reputation for asininity was suggested for the Order of the Thistle. "Give the Thistle to—! exclaimed the king—"why, he'd eat it."

* * * *

First Senator—What did the crowd do when you told them you had never paid a cent for a vote and never would?

Second Senator—Well, a half-dozen or so applauded, but most of them got up and went out.

* * * *

"You complain that you have had to support your wife's family?" the court questioned the man seeking a divorce.

"Yes, Your Honour."

"How much of a family has she?"

"Four children, Your Honour."

"Who is their father?"

"I am, Your Honour."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

The minister and his wife were receiving a visit from a woman parishioner, when the minister's small daughter walked up to the visitor and, gazing intently at her, said: "Oh, my, but aren't you plain!"

Her mother was horrified.

"Whatever do you mean?" she said. "Apologize at once."

"I only meant it for a joke," replied the child.

"Well," said the mother, "it would have been a much better joke if you had said: 'How pretty you are!' "

* * * *

Shortly after the reconstruction period began an old Southern planter met one of his negroes whom he had not seen since the latter's liberation.

"Well, well!" said the planter. "What are you doing now, Uncle Josh?"

"I's a-preachin' of de Gospil."

"What! You preaching?"

"Yassah, marster, I's a-preachin',"

"Well, well! Do you use notes.

"Nossuh. At de fust I use notes, but now I de-mands de cash."

A reader says he saw about thirty birds in his garden at daybreak, all standing in a straight line. Queueing-up for the early worm?

* * * *

A burglar entering the home of a wealthy heiress, upon surprising her remarked, "I don't want your life, but your money, lady."

"Oh, go away," she replied petulantly, "you're just like the rest of them."

* * * *

"Dad (severely)—"And look here, Ethel, you musn't encourage that young man to stay so late every night. It's disgraceful. What does your mother say about it?"

Ethel—"She says men haven't altered a bit, dad."

* * * *

He (soulfully)—Don't you often sigh for the wings of a bird, Miss Charmer?

She (decidedly)—Indeed I do! I need some trimming for a new hat badly!

* * * *

Mrs. Brown—Do you know, dear, I was reading the other day that an ostrich can see very little, and can digest anything."

Mrs. Smith—what an ideal husband!'

* * * *

The rather heavily-built woman seated herself in the shoe shop. "I want a pair of dainty brown shoes," she told the assistant.

"And what is your size, madam?" asked the assistant.

"Let me see now," pondered the woman. "Four is my size, but I think five is more comfortable."

The assistant nodded knowingly.

"Yes, madam," she replied. "And I suppose six is a perfect fit?"

* * * *

Two youths went to see a billiard match in which well known professionals were playing.

Silently they watched one of the players pile up a huge break, and at last one whispered to the other: "What do you call this game, Alf?"

"Why, billiards, of course," replied Alf.

The other was silent for a few minutes; then he whispered again to his friend "Well, what do they call the game we play at our club?"

* * * *

The wife of a well-known Norwegian author had been telling a story against herself.

Her husband had translated one of Shakespeare's plays into Norwegian, and it was to be produced at the National Theatre in Oslo. Wishing to see the first rehearsal, to which her husband had already gone, she presented herself alone at the door of the theatre, only to be refused admittance by the door-keeper. who did not know her.

"But I am the author's wife," she protested in indignation.

"I am very sorry indeed, Mrs. Shakespeare," said the man politely "but even you cannot go in."

"I want a piece of meat without any bone, fat or gristle," said the bride, on her first trip to market.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the butcher. "I would suggest that you take an egg."

* * * *

"I say, Brown, have you got that umbrella I loaned you?"

"No. I loaned it to a friend. Are you wanting it?"

"Not exactly, but the chap who loaned it to me says the owner wants it."

* * * *

"What sort o' minister has ye got, Geordie?"

"Oh, weel, he's no muckle worth. We seldom get a glint o' him. Sax days o' the week he's inveesible, and on the seventh he's incomprehensible."

* * * *

Jones: "Your office sent me a cook last week."

Employment Office Manager: "Yes, that's right."

Jones: "Well, it will give me the greatest pleasure if you will dine with me to-night."

* * * *

"You say a woman is happiest after forty-five?'

"Yes, she then has a husband or knows she isn't going to get one. In either case she's resigned."

* * * *

"Dad, how can guns kick when they have not legs?" asked Bertie.

"Don't ask absurd questions," said his father.

"Guns haven't any legs, have they, dad?"

"Certainly not!"

"Well, then, what's the use of their having breeches?"

* * * *

A compositor, out of work, secured a job as waiter.

One of the first customers, whom he served with soup, called him back and said: "Waiter, there's a button in this soup."

"Very sorry, sir," replied the waiter. "Printer's error. Should be mutton."

* * * *

Little Elsie—My papa's a minister, and that is best.

Little Grace—My papa's a lawyer and that's best, too.

Little Elsie—No, your papa is not a really lawyer; he just practises law. But my papa is a really minister, because he just preaches and never practises. My mamma says so.

* * * *

Even to follow Scriptural example may be embarrassing at times. A southern judge had to decide a case curiously like the one that exercised the wisdom of Solomon.

Two negro women each asserted that a little baby boy, brought into court, belonged to her. Obviously this was an oportunity for the judge to follow Solomonic precedent. He told the women that he would cut the child in two and give each of them one half.

The rival claimants were dreadfully upset, and they both screamed: "Don't do that, boss. You kin keep him yourself."

"Did you say the man was shot in the woods, doctor?" "No; I said he was shot in the lumbar region."

* * * *

"But, madam, I'm afraid you are making a mistake. I'm a doctor, but a doctor of music."

"I know," said the old lady. "I've a terrible singing in my ears."

* * * *

"Where does she get her good looks?"

"From her dad."

"Handsome man, eh?"

"No—chemist."

* * * *

"When a man sings in his bath," we read, "it does not necessarily indicate that he is pleased with life." It may simply mean that the door won't lock.

* * * *

"How interesting to meet you like this!" said the young lady to the novelist. "I've just been reading one of your novels."

"The last one?" he inquired.

"I hope so," was the fervent reply.

* * * *

Movie Actress—I have a certificate from my doctor saying I cannot act to-day.

Manager—Too bad you had to go to all that trouble. I could have given you a certificate saying you never could act.

* * * *

Customer: Are you showing any summer underwear?"

Saleslady: "Goodness, me, I hope not."

* * * *

First Bum: "I'm looking for the president of this railroad."

Second Bum: "Well, you don't expect to find him here, do you?"

First Bum: "Oh, I don't know, I'm on his track."

* * * *

"Look here, Snidders," said Wallerby, "this dog you sold me is no fighter. He's a regular mush of a mollycoddle. You told me he'd lick anything on sight."

"So he will," said Snidders. "He's vurry, vurry affectionate."

* * * *

Crawshaw—I've no objection to your getting married, my dear; but I really can't stand the expense of a wedding.

Marjorie—I'll try to help you out, papa. Perhaps I can throw a scare into George and get him to propose an elopement.

* * * *

An American government agency is reported to have put two questions to applicants for a certain job (intelligence tests?): "How long is a piece of string?" and "How far can a dog run into the wood?"

From one bright youth they received as answers: "A piece of string is twice as long as the distance from the centre to either end," and "A dog can only run half-way into the woods; after that he's running out of the woods."

I AM SATISFIED WITH MY EXAMINATION OF YOUR CLASS BOYS; NOW YOU ASK ME SOME QUESTIONS
BUT THINK WELL AND ASK SOME REALLY HARD QUESTIONS, BOYS!
SIR, CAN YOU PUT BACK INTO ITS TUBE A SURPLUS LENGTH OF TOOTH-PASTE RIBBON?
SIR, IF YOU WERE STUCK FAST IN A POND OF SLUSH AND MUD UPTO YOUR NECK IMMOVABLY, AND IF SOME ONE THREW A BRICK AT YOUR HEAD, WILL YOU DUCK?

Gandhiji Expounds Law Of Love

I Could Not, In My Weakness, Ask People Of Borsad Not To Kill Deadly Rats

POONA, June 22.

Writing editorially in the "Harijan" under the caption 'All life is one', Gadhiji corrects the newspaper reports regarding his speech about rats in Borsad taluka.

He says:—"During my brief visit to Borsad last month in several of my speeches I had said that, although I believed that even plague-stricken rats and fleas were my kindred and had as much right to live as I had, I had no hesitation in endorsing Dr. Bhaskar Patel's campaign against rats and fleas.

"A reporter who was struck by this claim to kinship with rats and fleas, but not interested in the context in which I had said it, telegraphed to his paper the interesting claim I had advanced."

Gandhiji points out how, the news having been sent to England also, he has received enquiries from friends abroad on the subject.

BELIEF IN AHIMSA.

Clearing up the position Gandhiji says that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who had thrown his tremendous influence into the campaign of the destruction of rats and fleas, had invited him to endorse what had been done. For the work had still to continue, though henceforth with the people's own unaided effort. "Therefore, in order to emphasise my endorsement. I redeclared in the clearest possible terms my implicit belief in 'ahimsa,' that is, sacredness and kinship of all life.

"But why this contradiction between belief and action? Contradiction is undoubtedly there. Life is an aspiration. Its mission is to strive after perfection which is self-realisation. The ideal must not be lowered because of our weaknesses and imperfections. I am painfully conscious of both in me. The silent cry daily goes out to Truth to help me to remove these weaknesses and imperfections of mine. I own my fear of snakes, scorpions, lions, tigers, plague-stricken rats and fleas, even as I must own fear of evil-looking robbers and murderers. I know I ought not to fear any of them. But this is no intellectual feat. It is a feat of the heart. It needs more than a heart of oak to shed all fear except the fear of God. I could not in my weakness ask the people of Borsad not to kill deadly rats and fleas. But I know that it was a concession to human weakness.

LAW OF LOVE

"Nevertheless there is that difference between a belief in ahimsa and a belief in himsa which there is between north and south, Life and Death. One who hooks his fortunes to ahimsa, the law of love, daily lessens the circles of destruction and to that extent promotes life and love; he who swears by Himsa, the law of hate, daily widens the circle of destruction and to that extent promotes Death and Hate. Though before the people of Borsad I endorsed the destruction of rats and fleas, my own kith and kin, I preached to them without adulteration the grand doctrine of the eternal Law or Love of all life. Though I may fail, to carry it out to the full in this life, my faith in it shall abide. Every failure brings me nearer the realisation."—A. P.

ANTI-CONGRESS PLOT EXPOSED

Satyamurti Unmasks Pretensions Of Justice Party

THEVARAM, June, 20.

'I have no quarrel with the Justice Party if it attempts to organise itself and place its programme before the electorates. But I do strongly feel that a party which can have no other programme than that of organising itself for fighting the only institution that is fighting the Government for the country's freedom does not deserve any support at the hands of any section of the electorate or the people."

Thus says Mr. Satyamurti, M. L. A. in the course of a statement to the Press commenting on the reported move of the Justice Party leaders to organise their party.

CHARGE AGAINST JUSTICITES.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti says:—

The Official statement issued on the proceedings of the Justice leaders' conference makes a very disappointing reading. A summary of the discussions reveals that one of the objects of the meeting was to take opportunity of examining the programme of the Congress and the manner in which it had hindered the political progress of the country. There is grim, if not tragic irony in the fact that a party which has solidly stood against any political progress and allied itself with the Bureaucracy in practising cruel repression against Congress men when they resorted to Civil disobedience in obedience to the Congress mandate should talk of the Congress as a party which had hindered political progress in the country.

It must be obvious to the meanest of intelligence that if there be any political progress in the country, it is entirely due to the self-sacrificing exertions of the Indian National Congress. It only shows what contempt the Justice Party leaders have for the intelligence and the judgment of the electorate, when after repeated defeats at their hands they again try to deceive the electorate by talking of the Congress as a Party which has hindered the political progress of the country.

APALOGIA FOR JOB-HUNTERS.

"But easily the most revealing and the most damaging aspect of the meeting was the speech of the Chairman, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar who has perhaps become sadder, but not wiser in his defeat. He talked of danger, that they were confronted from an organisation which would not only jeopardise the work so far done, but prove disastrous to the political progress of the country. But he was perfectly right in saying that the Congress did mean danger to the Justice Party. But to say that the organisation would prove disastrous to the political progress of the country is but a paraphrase of the statement which I have commented upon already. But Mr. Mudaliar is nothing, if he is not international, and his spiritual and political home seems to be Great Britain. Therefore he said that all men of sober views should rally together for the peaceful and constitutional development of the province, which paraphrased by past events means that some job hunters must be in office, and the country must be allowed to go to dogs.

COMBINE AGAINST CONGRESS.

When such danger was threatening Great Britain, this student of political science went on, great parties there formed a National Government to combat it, and he was certain that if necessary, a National Government would be formed in this Presidency so that the danger may be averted and peaceful and constitutional progress may be assumed and that was the only shortest way to Swaraj or Dominion Status.

"I would like to remind my friend of the wise words of Abraham Lincoln: "You can deceive all the people for some time, and some people for all time, but you cannot deceive all the people all the time." The only danger that threatens India to-day is the presence of parties like the Justice Party which are willing to support the Government for the sake of personal advancement at the sacrifice of the country's interests.

"Yes! There is every chance of the Congress trying to fight that danger by every legitimate and peaceful means in its power. As for a shortcut to Swaraj or Dominion Status, the Justice Party is no authority to speak of it: because it has consistently stood in the way of India's political advancement."

WARNING TO COUNTRY

Concluding Mr. Satyamurti says: "I do sincerely hope that the electors of this Presidency will read the official proceedings of the first meeting of the Justice Party and learn from that this party is out for his own advancement and has no care nor real interest for the political progress of the country towards Swaraj.—United Press.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, June 22.

In the share market jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Moderate business resulted. In coals section new Manbhoom kept fairly steady while others were unchanged. Teas were steadier and in miscellaneous section Burn and Co., ordy marked a drop of twenty points while others, were unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent Paper 94/8; three and half per cent Loan 1947/50 102/14 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 117/11 small lot

Banks:—Allahabad pref 134/8; Reserve Bank 128/8.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram light 47.

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/12 small lot; New Manbhoom 67/4; Pench Valley 37/4 ex div; ex rights Rewa coalfields 16/12.

Jutes:—Barnagore 167 small lot; Howrah 46/11; Hukumchand pref 114 small lot; Kamarhatty 581; National 24/14; New Central 383/8 small lot; Presidency 5/7.

Teas:—Dessai and Parbuttia 266/8; Huldibari 25/4; Pathakola pref 127; Rutema 10.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. ordy 275; six per cent pref 115 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 7/5; Mahabir Insurance 2; B. I. Corporation Ord. 3/10; Indo-Burma Petroleum ord 97; Bengal Paper ordy 92/12; Titaghur Paper dfd 9/8; India General Navigation ordy 100/8 small lot; Buland Sugar 11/10; Cawnpore ordy 35/8; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 250.—A. P.

London Chemists' Exhibition

Members of the drug trade are invited by the Organisers to visit the 44th. Chemists' Exhibition. London, which will be housed from 23rd—27th in the handsome New Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, S. W. in the very heart of English metropolis, practically under the shadow of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Admission can be obtained on presentation of trade card.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN BELLARY

MADRAS, June 20.

The following telegram has been despatched to the Government of India, New Delhi regarding the famine conditions in Bellary and Anantapur for the week ending 15th June 1935.

Nineteen relief works in Anantapur and seven in Bellary are in progress; also one test work in Bellary. Distress acute cooly classes and agricultural labourers mostly affected. Labourers freely resorting to works. No influx of foreigners. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition. Public health generally good except for small-pox prevailing in some villages of Anantapur. Fodder inadequate in parts. Hill grass imported and sold. Relief measures adequate. Loans being advanced. Rainfall good in both districts, but more rain needed to improve the situation. Numbers relieved: Anantapur works 57,016; gratuitous 22,960; total 79,976; Bellary works 20,642; gratuitous 9,220; total 29,862.—A. P.

"VENGEANCE IS MINE" IN DELHI

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, June 22.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, including the elite of the city Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, M. L. A. performed the opening ceremony of Sagar Movietone Super Production "Vengeance is Mine," which was released for the first time in Northern India in Cinema Majestic, Delhi this evening by the India Talkie Distributors.

CONFERENCE OF DHANGAR COMMUNITY

A public meeting of the Dhangar Community of Poona and other parts of the country was held under the auspices of the Dhangar Seva Sangh, Poona on Tuesday, at Poona to consider the question of holding "All India Dhangar Educational Conference" this year.

The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that it was urgently necessary to hold an "All-India Dhangar Educational Conference" some time this year. It was further resolved that His Highness Tukojirao Maharaja Holkar of Indore should be requested to preside over the conference. An influential and representative committee was appointed to make the arrangements in the matter.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STATE POLICE

Girl's Story In Bombay High Court: Justice Wadia Appoints Brother As Guardian

Sensational allegations against the authorities of a State in Rajputana were made by Dharmi, a 16-year-old girl in her affidavit submitted before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, at the High Court. During the hearing of an application by her brother Nathia Padma asking for her custody.

The application was a sequel to a series of alleged persecutions ending in a daring escape in Bombay.

Narrating the various incidents of her ordeal, Dharmi stated that one Nopla Dala had filed a suit against her father claiming a marriage with her. The suit was dismissed about a year and a half ago. Subsequently, the State police arrested her along with her parents and her brother, and, while in custody, threatened her father that he would be further harassed unless he gave Dharmi in marriage to Nopla. As he refused to agree to this, it was alleged he was belaboured and released only when he was in a precarious condition. Dharmi, her brother and her mother were also released.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AND MARRIAGE.

After some time, Dharmi was kidnapped and forcibly made to go through a ceremony of marriage with Nopla. Later, it was alleged, she was taken to the palace of the Maharajah and kept as a prisoner, after which she was brought down to Bombay and kept under surveillance in a bungalow at Ridge Road. Two other girls were also kept here in a similar condition.

One night, Dharmi and the other two girls got an opportunity to escape by jumping over the rear walls in the darkness of the night. Finding them in the streets, a policeman questioned them, and hearing their story, took them to the Dongri police station. The next day they were taken to the Children's Rescue Home at Umerkhadi.

Subsequently, Dharmi's brother Nathia who is living at Ville Parle made the present application for getting himself appointed as her guardian and asking for her custody.

Dharmi, in her affidavit, stated that she did not wish to go back to the State, under any circumstances, and that she was willing to live with her brother if he undertook not to remove her outside the limits of Bombay and the suburbs.

Nathia having given such an undertaking, Mr. Justice Wadia appointed him as Dharmi's guardian and allowed him the custody of the girl.

Mr. Bhimji Solicitor appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas of Messrs Kanga and Company appeared for the Umerkhadi Rescue Home.

MUSLIMS PERTURBED

Move To Alter Clause 299 Of India Bill

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON VICEROY

NEW DELHI, June 22.

At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League held to-day under the presidency of Haji Rahid Ahmed, a resolution was adopted, expressing apprehension at clause 299 of the India Bill, and urging the Government of India to ask the Home Government to alter the clause in the House of Lords and allay Muslim apprehensions.

The meeting reiterated the League's opinion of the necessity of retention of separate electorate and resolved to take constitutional steps to get the clause altered and lead a deputation to the Viceroy.

The meeting authorised Hafiz Hidayath Hussain and Khan Bahadur Abdullah to arrange a joint meeting of the All-India Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi to form a deputation. The meeting requested Mr. Jinnah and H. H. the Aga Khan in London for taking prompt action. The meeting further adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the 'quake sufferers.—United Press.

"SOCIALISM IS GATHERING FORCE", SAYS MR. NARENDRA DEV

(Continued From Page 1)

with a correct approach. We do not accuse the Congress of any wilful neglect in the matter. On the contrary it is the only political body which has tried to establish contacts with the broad masses in the country. Yet its method of approach has not been correct and therefore its efforts have not been as fruitful as they would have been otherwise.

A new orientation of policy is much needed in the Congress at the present juncture and it must be preceded by a recognition of the fact that there are definite classes to whom an economic appeal has to be made before they can be mobilised for political action.

It is necessary for us to rally all the radical element in the country and to build a united front of the petty bourgeoisie, the workers and the peasants.

CHINESE EXAMPLE.

A keen appreciation of the correlation of forces in the country will show the inadequacy of the present programme of the Congress which badly requires a thorough overhauling. We should take a lesson from the past history of the Kuomintang, the national organisation of the Chinese people, which in its Reorganisation Conference held in the year 1924, decided henceforth to pay special attention to workers and peasants. The decision was carried into execution and special departments were soon opened to look after their interests. Peasants were organised in unions in every village and district, big landlords and money-lenders being rigidly excluded from membership. It was through these unions that the peasants' struggle against the economic and political power of the landlords was organised. The peasant movement spread like wild fire and in the course of only three years the membership in a single province counted in millions. The Chinese labour was also organised into trade unions and as a result of the work done amongst them it soon grew into a mighty political force.

It is sad to reflect that the Congress has persistently neglected industrial labour with the result that labour has been estranged from the Congress. Unfortunately there is to be seen to-day not only indifference but positive antipathy towards the Congress in organised labour unions. The result is that the Congress is not in a position to-day to call to its aid political strikes of workers. There have been powerful labour strikes in the country but they have been generally of an economic character. The economic struggle of the workers has not yet passed into the political struggle. This is why labour is so weak to-day as a political force and weighs so little in the political scale. The workers should participate in the anti-imperialist struggle led by the Congress. Howsoever one may criticise and denounce the Congress, it is the only broad platform of anti-imperialist struggle in India, and it is the only centre to-day from which such a struggle can be conducted. It is the broad arena of mass struggle where workers and peasants can receive political education and enlarge their influence and prestige.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

Unfortunately some of the working class leaders do not seem to accept his point of view. Ever since 1928 they have followed a policy of isolation and it is this suicidal policy which has isolated them not only from the working masses but also from the national struggle; and yet the wonder of wonders is that they claim to be the vanguard of the Indian revolution.

DUAL UNIONISM

If communism is unity of theory and practice, have not the communists of India played a destructive role during the last six years? Even in the trade union field they have tried to break the unity of workers by following the policy of dual unionism. I do not like to rake up an old matter because happily trade union unity has lately been restored with the communists though it is doubtful how long this unity is going to last.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR

The Congress also should enlarge its influence by changing its attitude towards labour from one of indifference to that of active sympathy. It should organise trade unions under the aegis of the Trade Union Congress. The foundation of the movement should be broadened and the classes that are the mainstay of the revolution should be properly organised for participating in the national struggle.

While I am on this subject I think I should say a few words in connection with the interview recently given at Bombay by the worthy President of the Indian National Congress.

I am pained to find that our President holds the opinion that we are acting in a way which necessarily leads to lowering the prestige of the Congress in the public eye. I regret to say that a great injustice has been inadvertently done to us by our President. We have declared it so many times from our platforms and the Congress platform—and I repeat the declaration to-day—that we want to enhance the prestige of the Congress and that we shall do all that lies in our power to build it into a powerful organisation and to make it a fit instrument for conducting the anti-imperialist struggle. Expressions of opinion—different from those held by the orthodox school, and criticisms of the present policies of the Congress—can in no way be regarded as an attempt to lower the dignity of the Congress. We regard ourselves as custodians of the Congress honour and it is for this reason that we want the Congress to keep firm to the path which it chalked out for itself at the momentous session of Lahore in 1929 and to develop correct tactics and methods of struggle which may lead to speedy success. We think we are acting within our rights in trying to check the reactionary tendencies which have lately manifested themselves within the Congress and we hope that our President does not mean to take away from us the important and well-recognised right of all minorities to propagate their views and to convert the minority into a majority.

GATHERING FORCE.

We are steadily gathering force and we claim that in a brief space of time we have succeeded in creating a favourable atmosphere for socialism and in winning a large measure of support of the rank and file for our programme of anti-imperialist action. In course of time we may be able to amend the rule which confines the membership of the Party to Congressmen only. It is possible that in the fullness of time all the socialist groups might be combined into one single party. But until that day arrives we must be content to work through our separate organisations, trying at the same time to co-operate on issues on which we can agree to act together.

'REJECT THE REFORMS.'

It was but natural for the Congress to signify its intention to reject this sham constitution which is only a device to perpetuate British domination in India. It would have been much better if reasons for its rejection had been fully and well stated and the real character of the White Paper proposals had been brought out in Congress resolutions. The Congress also stated its considered opinion that the only satisfactory alternative was a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage. But the thing that really matters is to see how this policy of rejection is to be carried out. In our opinion the only possible, honourable and consistent course open to rejectionists after this declaration is to follow a policy of determined resistance and obstruction and to make it impossible for the new constitution to work. A policy of rejection necessarily implies refusal to accept ministerial and other offices in the gift of the Government. It is only in this way that we can expose the hollowness of the constitution and compel its suspension. We must realise that the new constitution impedes our progress towards our goal and the sooner the obstacle is removed from our path the speedier would be our progress.

C. P. B. CRITICISED.

It would not have been necessary for me to dilate on this subject if the Parliamentary Board had followed in the Assembly the old traditions of the Swaraj Party and if an insidious propaganda had not been started by certain

(Continued on page 44.)

STOLEN SCENT IN CEMETERY

C. I. D. Arrest Muslim Youths On Suspicion Of Theft On May 15

BOMBAY, Saturday

Perfumery stolen from a shop on Sandhurst Road and buried in a cemetery by the miscreants has been recovered by the Bombay C. I. D. acting on information gathered in the course of their investigations.

Two Muslim youths, Ahmed Abdulla and Abdul Rehman Mohamed Buran, suspected to be implicated in this case, were arrested early this morning, by Sub-Inspector Kokje, C.I.D., and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday.

The police in applying for a remand stated that a perfumery shop at Sandhurst Road was broken into on May 15 last, and scent bottles valued at Rs. 412 stolen. Inquiries were still in progress and as the accused were arrested only this morning, they should be remanded in custody till July 6.

The Magistrate granted the application.

BOMBAY RADIO STAR IN CEYLON

Mrs. Venkatram To Give Benefit Recital For 'Quake Sufferers

Mrs. Lalita Venkatram, the Bombay Radio Star, who has been acclaimed as one of the best interpreters of the "Karnataki" music, has been invited to tour South India. She is at present in Ceylon and several performances have already been fixed in some of the big cities in the Island.

She will give her first performance on June 25, at the Colombo Town Hall, under the patronage of Sir E. Tyrrell, the Governor of Ceylon and Lady Tyrrell, both of whom have promised to be present at the performance. The proceeds of the performance will be handed over for Quetta Relief Fund.

ASSAULT ON VILLAGER PROVES FATAL

Five Brothers Suspected Of Crime

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, June 21.

The Palghar police are investigating a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of one Bajarya at the Pam village on June 15 last at about 2 p.m.

Five brothers of the village are suspected to have been responsible for the tragedy.

According to the complainant Jivan Pandu and his brother Madhav had an altercation with the deceased. It is alleged that Jivan held the deceased and Madhav gave him fist blows. Bhaskar, Nana and Babu, the other three brothers, then joined in the attack. Bajarya was removed to the Chinchni dispensary the next morning. He died yesterday.

None of the suspects has been arrested so far.

THANA DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR

THANA, June 21.

Mr. I. T. Almaula, Sub-divisional Majistrate and Deputy Collector for Kalyan Prant at Thana handed over to-day the charge to Mr. K. V. Raje, City Magistrate at Thana.

Mr. Almaula is transferred to Ahmedabad.

Burglars Get Active In Monsoon

European Loses Jewellery Valued At Rs. 5,000

BOMBAY, Saturday

With the activity of the monsoon, the burglars in the city have also become active.

The Malabar Hill area, which had not been touched by the city burglars for the last few days, has again been receiving their attention, while the busy locality of Pydhonie seems to be kept under permanent observation.

The flat of a European on the Malabar Hills received the attention of the burglars on Saturday morning, and the occupant was the loser of property worth Rs. 5,000.

Four days ago, a cloth godown situated at Pydhonie was broken into and two boxes containing 180 "thakas" of shirting cloth was removed.

Inspector Dyer of the C. I. D., is in charge of the investigations.

Audacious Burglar

In the first case the victim was Mr. R. C. Lowndes of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. He lives in a flat on the first floor of a building on the Little Gibbs Road on Malabar Hills.

It appears that in the early hours of Saturday morning, a burglar gained entrance to the first floor of the building through the servants' stairs. Then he got into the bathroom by entering it through the window and slowly entered the bedroom.

Finding that Mr. Lowndes was fast asleep, the burglar is stated to have gone to the dressing table and removed the gold watch, which was lying on the table. On opening a drawer, he lifted the jewel case and carried it with him to the bathroom. There he selected the jewels that he wanted and left the rest behind.

After he left the building and was at a safe distance from the building, the dog, which was in the building began to bark and awakened Mr. Lowndes, who found that he had been visited by an unwelcome stranger. He discovered that a gold watch, a ring set with a saphire and pendant and a pearl necklace with 112 valuable pearls had been removed.

He immediately complained to the Gamdevi Police and Inspector Vanjara visited the place. The burglar is still at large and inquiries are in progress.

Arrests In Cloth Case.

In the second case, where the cloth godown was broken into on June 17, it appears that the owner of the godown discovered the theft the next morning and informed the Pydhoni Police that his godown had been visited at night by some burglars and two boxes containing 80 "thakas" of shirting cloth had been removed.

During the course of enquiries Sub-Inspector Kokje of the C.I.D. arrested a Muslim named Mahabub, who made a statement. On the strength of the statement, the police were able to recover pieces of shirting cloth from different cloth shops in the city.

The arrested men state that after removing the two boxes of cloth, took it to a room at Kamatipura, where they broke it open and removed the cloth through coolies to an alleged receiver named Tehar, having his shop at Mutton Street. The receiver is alleged to have sold the cloth to different merchants in the city.

Tehar also has been arrested and some more arrest are expected in this connection.

LORRY FALLS INTO DITCH

Tyre Bust Causes Accident Near Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 21.

A serious motor accident occurred at 2-30 this afternoon on the Bombay Agra Road near Kasell Bridge about two miles from Thana, when a motor lorry belonging to the Burma Soap Factory, of Mazagaon (Bombay) which was going to Bhiwandi from Bombay capsized and fell into a ditch down below as a result of the bursting of the left front wheel tyre.

The driver, by name Papa Miya and another Muslim were injured. They were treated at the Thana Civil Hospital.

Sub-Inspector B. B. Sawant of the Thana Mahal Police is investigating.

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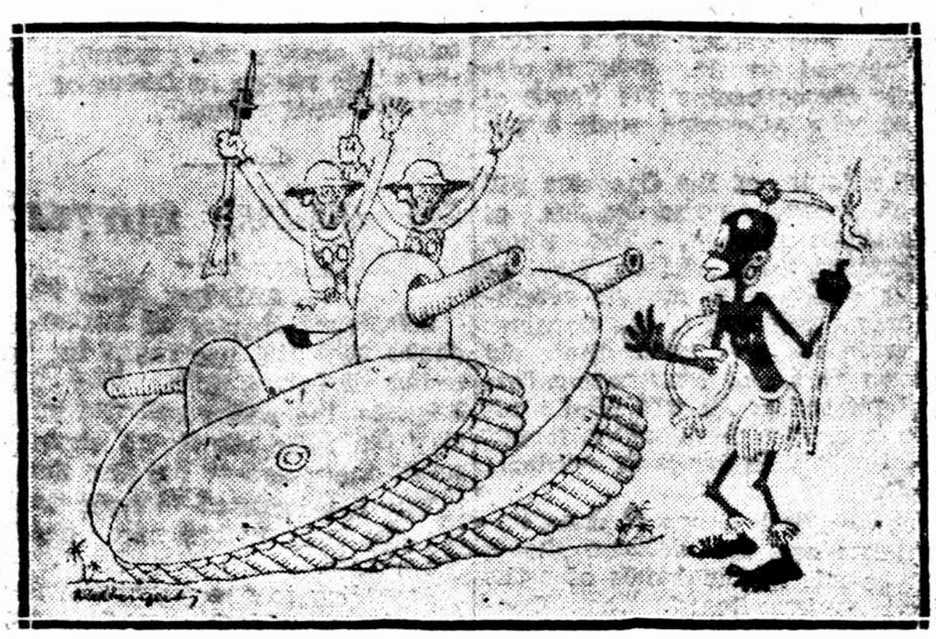


Italy and Ethiopia

"Help? The Savages Are Attacking Us"

—Nebelspalter (Zurich)

OLD PENSIONER IN TROUBLE

Magistrate Disbelieves Defence And Convicts Petition Writer

BOMBAY, Saturday

Moulabux Kaloo, an old pensioner, who claimed to have seen active service and was at one time a Municipal Councillor at Lahore, and is now a petition writer at Byculla, was convicted at the Esplanade Police Court today.

He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of using a defaced postage stamp of the value of 1/4 anna as genuine after erasing the postal mark on the stamp.

The prosecution case was that one Ardeshir Sheriar Irani went to the Byculla Post Office to send three booklets by registered post. Irani asked the accused who was at the Post Office to write out the address and affix the stamps on the cover. The accused wrote out the address and also affixed stamps of the value of Annas 5-1/4 on the packet.

When the packet was handed over to the clerk at the counter, the latter found one of the stamps (1/4 anna) appeared to have been tampered with and reported the matter to the Assistant Postmaster. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused was taken into custody.

In evidence it was stated that the stamp had been chemically treated and the postal mark defacing the stamp had been removed, but traces were perceptible.

The accused denied the charge and said in his defence that he only wrote out the address on the covers. The stamps were brought by Irani and affixed in his presence.

He also called two witnesses who stated that Irani had asked the accused to address the envelope and purchased three small envelopes but not stamps as alleged by the prosecution.

The Magistrate, however, totally disbelieved the defence story and held that the prosecution had established the case beyond all doubt.

Taking into consideration the long record of service, the accused claimed and in view of his old age, he sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

The accused prayed for time to pay the fine and the Magistrate granted the application.

ALL-NIGHT FIRE IN PESHAWAR

Buildings Blown Up To Prevent Outbreak Spreading

PESHAWAR, June 22.

A disastrous fire broke out in Peshawar city early last evening and raged as late as the early hours of this morning.

The fire after gutting many shops and houses began to spread rapidly and buildings had to be blown up by dynamite in the adjoining area and prevent the outbreak spreading.

The fire originated from Lake Mundi (Wood Market) and fanned by strong wind soon spread and burned the heat-dried wooden shops and houses. Troops and police were called to assist the Fire Brigade to fight the conflagration.

The residents have been evacuated from the danger zone. Details regarding the casualties, if any, are yet unknown.—United Press.

'Quake Destitutes Need Your Help

Lakhs Are Required For Relief So Donate As Much As You Can

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001 to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent. of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

SATURDAY'S DONATIONS

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 22nd June, 1935, is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Previously acknowledged ..	12,590	15	9
Mrs. Vijkorbai Mayaram Khakhar ..	10	0	0
Shaikh Abdeali Vaseet Camp Hyderabad (Sind) ..	2	0	0
Maganlal Bhanubhai Anavil ..	1	0	0
Shri Cutchhi Dasha Oswal Jain Samayak Committee through Jethabhai Lakhamshi ..	51	0	0
Shashikant Nilkanth	5	0	0
Shrimati Satyavati Devi Kanahiyalal Kalantri ..	5	0	0
Patel & Co., Chira Bazar ..	7	0	0
Total ..	13,671	15	9

Bombay Non-Official Relief Committee Collections

The Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee has issued 3rd list of subscriptions towards their fund:—

From the Bar Library Sjt. M. C. Setalvad, Rs. 1,000; Sjt. N. P. Engineer, Rs. 1,000; The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Rs. 1,000; Sjt. Lalji Gocuidas, Rs. 750; Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Rs. 500; Miss D. Byramji, Rs. 250; Messrs. Deoji Khetsi, Rs. 501; Bombay Commission Agents Association through Sjt. Narayan Balwant Deshpande 1st instalment (list will be published later on) Rs. 500; Sjt. R. K. Vashi, Rs. 100; Through Sjt. Harisukh Harilal Vahalia, Rs. 60; The Staff of M/S Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Rs. 52; and Mangaldas Khimchand and another, Rs. 20; Total Rs. 5,733; Previously acknowledged Rs. 33,823-2-3. Grand Total Rs.

LET CONGRESS GIVE CLEAR MANDATE

(Continued from Page 42).

responsible individuals in favour of working the reforms.

When the Swaraj Party was revived at Ranchi in 1934 the policy and programme which it adopted was significantly silent on the question of acceptance of office and the whole programme was conceived in a spirit of working the Reforms. It clearly demonstrated the great change that had come over the mentality of our parliamentarians after the liquidation of the Civil Disobedience movement. Perhaps the defeat the country had sustained in the struggle and the absence of an atmosphere of civil resistance in the country had emboldened them to give up the old tactics of obstruction. The general mentality of the Parliamentary Board and the inability of its representatives in the Assembly to remain faithful to their election pledges and their eagerness to obtain easy though empty victories over the Government by agreeing to give up their professions and principles in order to enable them to secure the co-operation of the other parties in the Assembly—all these combined do not encourage us to hope that there will be any determined effort to secure the rejection of the reforms.

On the other hand, a favourable atmosphere is being silently created for the working of the reforms and the mind of the nation is being steadily prepared step by step for the acceptance of such a policy. The silence that is being maintained on all sides is certainly strengthening the hands of those who advocated such a policy.

The future of the Congress will much depend on the decision of this single question. The whole movement stands in danger of being deflected from its revolutionary path; and if the Congress is again made to travel the old barren path of constitutionalism and reformism it will land itself into a morass from which it will not be possible for it to extricate itself.

The question is one of great importance and its decision should not be left in the hands of the Parliamentary Board. The Congress should give a clear mandate without any equivocation.

Last, but not the least, the acceptance of ministerial offices, whether for working the reforms or for wrecking them, will certainly sow an illusion in the minds of the people that the new constitution has some intrinsic worth and it will thus unconsciously change the psychology of the whole nation in favour of a constitutional struggle.

MAHATMA'S CASE NO SPECIAL EXCEPTION

Govt. Say Outsiders Have No Justification To Enter Quetta

SIMLA, June 21.

Enquiries in official circles show that the Government of India are keenly watching the popular reactions to their policy in Quetta in respect of their decision to prevent all ingress into Quetta, particularly refusal to permit Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, and the two Congress secretaries.

It is now learnt that the Government of India did not want to treat Mahatma Gandhi differently than the other individuals or associations who had applied for permission to go to Quetta. In other words, the same reason underlying the refusal of permission to less known individuals was applied in the case of Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad.

GOVT. EXPLAIN BAN.

It is also pointed out in Government circles that no useful purpose will now be served by any relief party going to Quetta, as the entire surviving civil population including the injured, has been completely evacuated and the real relief work, therefore, can be undertaken only in those parts of Sind and the Punjab and the N.W.F. Province, where majority of the refugees have returned. It is maintained that the only people who can have any claim to proceed to Quetta are the owners of properties buried under the debris there, and there is no justification for outsiders being allowed to go to the affected area.

PROPERTY-OWNERS MAY REGISTER CLAIMS.

As regards the claims of property-owners to buried movable property, a notice has already been issued to such owners for the registration of their claims in a prescribed form wherein full descriptions will have to be given regarding the items of property claimed, buildings in which property was kept on the date of earthquake, legal position of the claimants on the day of the disaster, etc. These claims will have to be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Collector or Political Agent of the area in which the claimant is at present residing.

NEW HEADQUARTERS AT ZIARAT.

Sir Norman Cater, A.G.G., Baluchistan, is about to shift his headquarters from Quetta to Ziarat, a small hill station about 42 miles north of Quetta, where he will open his office on the 26th June and take over the administration from the military authorities. As the normal civil administrative machinery has partially broken down, the Government have thought it essential to arm him with special powers which will be formulated in an ordinance to be issued shortly. These powers will necessarily be analogous to a certain extent to the powers now administered at Quetta by the military authorities.

PROBLEM OF QUETTA'S FUTURE.

As the normal condition is gradually restored and the salvage operations and the work of the settlement of claims by property-owners progresses, the Government of India and the Army Head Quarters will have seriously to consider the problem of the future of Quetta. Perhaps the appointment of a combined civil and military commission will be inevitable, and on them will fall the task of coming to a definite decision as to whether Quetta will have to be rebuilt or abandoned altogether. Apart from the question of seismic dangers which will be tackled by scientific experts, the more important military and strategic problem will engage the serious consideration of the commission.

How long the head-quarters of the Western Command will remain at Karachi it is difficult to say now, although the would-be separated Sind will very much like to see the Command permanently stationed in Karachi or some other convenient place in Sind. A notice of a resolution to that effect has already been given by Seth Abdulla Haroon, a Member of the Assembly from Sind.

Even if Quetta is abandoned what will happen to the Baluchistan District Command? They will have to be stationed in Quetta or near about Quetta, and the problem of their safety from seismic upheavals will have to be simultaneously tackled.—United Press.

300 HOUSES GUTTED?

LAHORE, June 22.

Telephonic inquiry of Peshawar shows that the fire raged in a radius of half a mile. The fire brigades, the police and the military did their utmost to circumscribe the range of the fire. Some houses are reported to have been brought down in order to check the flames.

According to one report the fire is still smouldering while 300 houses have been gutted. The loss is estimated at several lakhs. Although no definite loss of life is known some are reported to be missing.—A. P.

PRINCE ALY KHAN

Cited As Co-Respondent In Divorce Suit Says London "Daily Mail"

A cable to the "Statesman" Calcutta states that the "Daily mail" (London) says that Mr. Thomas Loel Guinness, Conservative M.P. for Bath, is bringing action for divorce against his wife, citing Prince Aly Khan, son of the Aga Khan as co-respondent.

Mrs. Guinness, who was formerly the Hon. Joan Yarde Buller, married Mr. Guinness at St. Margaret's, Westminster in 1927. They have one son.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

First Test Match Reviewed

(By J. C. MAITRA)

VICTORY SLIPS AWAY IN RAIN.

The followers of "the king of sport" all over the world have no doubt been greatly disappointed at the indefinite conclusion of the first Test match at Nottingham. But the measure of disappointment fell by England and their Test team must be immense as they had the victory almost in this grasp, when it slipped away through the torrential rain. The South Africans on the other hand must have heaved a sigh of relief at their lucky escape from an ignominious defeat. All the same, popular sympathy is with the tourists, for, the critical position they were in at the end of the second day, was not altogether their own creation. Perhaps the clerk of the weather felt a bit conscience-stricken at the injustice he had done to "the Springbogs", and washed out the game.

SOUTH AFRICAN BOWLING MISMANAGED

The English team that took the field was fully upto the expectations. But the omission of A. J. Bel, their most successful trundler, from the South African ranks, was indeed surprising. Evidently, the touring captain expected to do more damage with his slow and spin bowlers than the fast ones. In addition to Langton, Vincent and Tomlinson, there was Mitchell a most useful slow right-hand bowler. It is true that barring Wyatt, no other batsman could take much liberty with the South African bowling. But the presence of an express bowler of the ability of Bell would surely have made a greater effect on the opening batsmen of England. The tourist captain would therefore have to be more careful in the selection of his bowling stock in the next Test.

WYATT'S LUCKY STAR

The England Skipper was lucky with the spin of the coin as well as his bat. Batting first he had 'a life' when he had a blank score--sheet. Wyatt celebrated his good fortune by knocking up the highest score for his side, 149. Despite the steady bowling and magnificent fielding of the tourists, he managed to hit seventeen boundaries. This is his best effort against the South Africans in a Test match. Ere this 113 was his highest, scored at Manchester in 1929. Sutcliffe and Leyland helped their skipper to raise the total to 318 for the fourth wicket, their individual score being 61 and 69 respectively. The first three of England's batsmen—Sutcliffe, Hammond and Mitchell-Innes—fell under the old l.b.l.w. role. And the last three succumbed for an addition of 66 runs only. By this time, Vincent had recorded the following analysis: 43 overs, 9 maidens, 101 runs and 3 wickets.

ENGLAND AND SOUTH AFRICAN RECORDS

It is worthy of notice that Wyatt and Leyland, by scoring 139, established a new fourth-wicket record against the "Springboks," the previous best having been one of 122, put up by Tom Hayward and Hill at Johannesburg in 1895-6. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the record for the South Africans for the identical number stands at 214, put on by H. W. Tayor and H. G. Deane, at the Oval in 1929.

Although England was able to collect the respectable figure of 384 for the loss of 7 wickets, it cannot be said that their batsmen had fared very well against the South African bowling. When stumps were drawn on Saturday, it looked a draw was inevitable. But then nobody had counted on the interference of Jupiter Pluvius. Heavy downpours during the week-end and a bright sunshine and strong wind on Monday morning made the pitch almost unplayable. With perfect justification the England captain applied closure to their innings and invited his guests to make the best of the depressing situation.

TOURISTS BATTLE VALIANTLY

As might be expected, the South Africans failed to do themselves justice. Siedle and Cameron played valiantly to stave off the disaster. The former stuck to the crease patiently for nearly three hours during which period he compiled 59 runs The latter however was aggressive, as is his wont, and gathered a valuable 52 in a stay of about two hours. Wade and Viljoen's stubborn fight against heavy odds for 105 and 70 minutes respectively produced 18 and 13 only 198 for 5 wickets was not at all a bad score under the circumstances, when tea was announced.

After the interval, the tourists found Nichols in an irresistible form. The remaining batsmen were floored by his devastating attacks for an addition of 24 runs only. In this last spell, the Essex bowler produced the telling analysis of 7.5 overs, 4 maidens, 13 runs, 5 wickets—a most creditable performance indeed!

NICHOLLS' DEADLY BOWLING

Whatever hope the South Africans had of averting a defeat was gone. For a matter of 16 runs, the last batsmen failed to save the follow-on. Their second lease of the wicket resulted in the loss of one wicket for 17 runs. Nicholls was again the destroyer. His final analysis for the day was 28.5 overs, 10 maidens, 49 runs and 7 wickets. Four of them were clean bowled. Verity was not however as successful as he was against the Australians in a similar predicament last year. His present analysis shows 41 overs, 18 maidens, 53 runs, 3 wickets.

At this stage a heavy defeat for the South Africans was a foregone conclusion. But the Clerk of the Weather again unsettled an almost settled fact. It rained so much on Tuesday that further play was impossible, and the match had to be declared a draw.

INDIA WINS 1st HOCKEY TEST

New Zealand Score Twice Against Visitors

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand), June 22.

In the Hockey Test Match India beat New Zealand by 4 goals to 2.

NEW ZEALAND TEAM

The following team was chosen to represent New Zealand in the first Test match against All-India, at the Lancaster Park oval on June 22.

Goal: C. M. Moore (Wellington).

Full-backs: T. A. Ewan (Waikato), C. A. Rogers (Canterbury).

Half-backs: W. J. Bowden (Canterbury), E. G. McLeod (Wellington), captain, L. Spiers (Waikato).

Forwards: O. Day (Otago), M. J. Bay (Auckland), E. S. Watts (Auckland), vice-captain T. T. Turbitt (Poverty Bay), F. de M. Wellbourne (Auckland).

The Nagpur textile workers at a meeting on Monday last passed a resolution strongly protesting against the action of the Bengal Government in arresting Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the AllIndia Trade Union Congress and the Nagpur Textile Union. Mr. Mohanlal, Vice-President of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union presided.

Sir Michael Keane, Governor of Assam, left for England by the Mail Boat yesterday morning.

To Improve Variety Of Sugar-Cane

COMBATORE, June 22.

Ryots of Uppilipalayam have decided to for a Sugar-cane Growers' Co-operative Society.

The object of the society will be to introduce improvements in the cultivation of sugar-cane by supplying improved variety providing better manure and generally improving the technique of cultivation. Also to provide facilities for the efficient marketing of the product.—United Press.

DERBY MAKE BOLD BID FOR VICTORY

Somerset Dismissed For 35 Runs: Copson's Deadly Bowling

LONDON, June 21.

At Derby there was terrific excitement when Derbyshire went for runs. Pope hit six 6's including three in succession from J. Lee, scoring 51 out of 59 in 50 minutes.

Derby skittled Somerset out but were unable to force the follow-on. Derby batted and scored one run before declaring, finally again skittling Somerset for a mere 35. Copson's figures were 8 overs, 3 maidens, 15 runs, 5 wickets and Townsend's 3 overs, 2 maidens, 1 run, 3 wickets.

Yorkshire facing a deficit of 98 runs, firstly lost the last 8 wickets for 38 in 35 minutes. Smith in a deadly spell took 6 wickets in 4 overs for 19 runs.

Verity who was almost unplayable returned an analysis of 15.3—7—28—8. Yorkshire fought a losing fight against the clock.

MANY MATCHES DRAWN.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

MIDDLESEX versus NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Drawn. Middlesex 132 for 6 declared. (Hendren not out 50) Notts 32 for 3.

ESSEX versus GLAMORGAN: Glamorgan won on the first innings. Essex 156 and 48 for 3. Glamorgan 212 (Dyson 101, Eastman 5 for 49.)

DERBYSHIRE versus SOMERSET. Derby won by 114 runs. Derby 237 for eight, declared (Townsend 58; A. Pope 51 not out; and 1 for nil declared. Somerset 89 (Mitchell 4 for 40) and 35 (Copson 5 for 15).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE versus SUSSEX. Drawn. Northants 158 for 8 declared (Bakewell 93, James Langridge 5 for 50); Sussex 85 for 4.

HAMPSHIRE versus GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Hampshire won by 6 wickets. Gloucester 284 and 190 for 7 declared. Hampshire 170 and 305 for 4 (Arnold 142 not out, Mead 75.)

LANCASHIRE versus SOUTH AFRICANS. Drawn. Lancashire 92 for 6 declared. South Africans 153 for 2 (Mitchell 82).

YORKSHIRE versus LEICESTERSHIRE. Leicester won on the first innings. Leicester 153 and 55 (Verity 8 for 28) Yorks 93 (Smith 6 for 31) and 75 for 2.

KENT versus WORCESTERSHIRE: Drawn. Kent 156. Worcester 61 for 5 (no play to-day).

No play in Surrey versus Cambridge match.—Reuter's Special.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED

LARKANA, (By Mail)

Mr. M. A. Kadri, a retired Deputy Collector of Larkana Division has filed a civil suit against the Secretary of State for India, praying for a declaration that his compulsory retirement by the Government was illegal.

The plaintiff is being represented by a well known advocate of Larkana.—United Press.

HONGKONG, June 21.

The cruiser "Ninghai" has put in here after following the rebel cruisers. All the Chinese warships deny that any fighting has occurred.—Reuter.

RISE OF 6 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Good Buying Activity On Unfavourable Crop Reports

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STRONG

Wheat Easy And Rubber Unchanged

BOMBAY, June 22.

On Saturday Crossrates moved within a narrow range.

GOOD TONE IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton was fairly steady on unfavourable crop reports. There was good buying activity and the closing tone was good.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER STRONG.

London gold was quiet but silver was strong. The Metal market was closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange was closed but the New York Stock Exchange was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 22.

Previous closing	.....	11.23
To-day's opening	.....	11.27
Difference	.....	+.04
To-day's closing	.....	11.29
Difference	.....	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 22.

Previous closing	.....	6.05
To-day's opening	.....	6.01
Difference	.....	-.04
To-day's closing	.....	6.03
Difference	.....	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April/May ..... Rs. 213

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 22.

Cotton developed a fairly steady tone on moderate buying activity influenced by renewed complaints of unfavourable crop reports which offset the otherwise bearish sentiment. However the market lacked fresh incentive to stimulate enquiry as a result of which prices made little headway with traders acting cautiously pending further news in connection with the next crop doan.

Trading in October opened at 11.27 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. The market displayed fairly good buying activity on unfavourable weather news which induced speculative buying and covering but later some liquidation and outside selling came and reduced gains with October falling to 11.22 but with renewed buying and covering prices rose steadily and October finally closed at 11.29 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.59/11.59) 11.55/11.50
October (11.29/11.29) 11.27/11.26
December (11.33/11.32) 11.30/11.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.34) 6.33
American October (6.04) 6.03
Egyptian July (7.80) 7.86
Egyptian October (7.82) 7.86

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 22.

Broach J/A was quoted at between Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 229-4 and Broach New A/M. at between Rs. 212-8 and Rs. 213-4 at night. The rates at 9-40 p.m. were Rs. 229 and Rs. 213 respectively for Broach J/A and New April/May with New York closing futures 6 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 22.

Previous closing	.....	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	.....	4.94

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 22.

Previous closing	.....	4.93 11/16
To-day's opening	.....	4.93 7/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.93 7/8
Difference	.....	+.003/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 22.

Previous closing	.....	74.60
To-day's opening	.....	74.65
To-day's closing	.....	74.63
Difference	.....	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 22.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 7/8 but later eased to 4.93 11/16 subsequently steadying up again and closing at 4.93 7/8. Franc opened at 74.65 and then fell to 74.57 but eventually it appreciated to 74.63 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 22.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	32 1/8d.	32 5/16d.
Spot	32 9/16d.	32 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 22.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-2 1/2) £7-1-1

DISCOUNTS

London, June 22.

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent.) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 22. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63) 5.62 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.32
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Milan (59.75) 59.75
London on Shanghai (1-7 5/8) 1-7 5/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 22.

The following were the opening rates

General Motor (dol 31 3/4) dol 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/8) dol 15
U S Steel Common (dol 32 5/8) dol 33 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 64 1/4 and October 64. The demand continued slow in the absence of any fresh developments although prices maintained a fairly steady undertone.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0-80 7/8 prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable crop prospects.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 22.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) closed.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 3/4 buyers £13 7/8 sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£32 3/4 to £33 1/2) closed.
Glasgow (£70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6 1/2) 2-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 1/8) £20 1/8 paid and value.
Dunlop June (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Lightning June (£21 3/4) £21 3/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1/16) 6 1/16 paid and value.
Forward (6 1/4) 6 1/4 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata June-July (£9 5/16 sellers) £ 9 3/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal July (£14 9/16) £14 1/2 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, June 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	11	6
Rates at 12 noon	6	12	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	12	0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	12	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	12	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	12	0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	11	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 22.

	Rs.	a	p.
Wheat September	4	4	9
Linseed September	6	12	0

The tone was steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Upward Trend In Discounts

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 22.

Moneymarket recent spectacular oversubscription for corporation and other issues caused considerable displacement of funds, consequently with applications for money often exceeding requirements temporary employment of capital became urgent with the result that borrowers at times had the advantage of loans under 1/2 per cent. Credit into July was btcoming more difficult to obtain cheaply as discounts continue their upward trend.

This week's average rate for Treasury Bills shows substantial jump from 13 shillings 10 pence to 16 shillings.

Commodities to-day were quiet and featureless.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BENGAL

Heavy Rain Till Occur In Malabar & Kanara During Next 36 Hours

POONA, June 22.

Monsoon has been active along the west coast of the Peninsula and in Bengal and Assam. Low pressure area over Punjab persists there and caused widespread thundershowers along and near western Himalayas.

Temperatures continue markedly above normal in and around the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar, Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, east United Provinces, Kumaon Hills, west Central Provinces, Kashmir and north Madras coast while a few falls occurred in east Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, south-west Punjab, Gujrat, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras, Madras Deccan.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall

Port Blair 1|4 inch; Amherst and Gwa 2 inches each; Rangoon 1 inch; Cox's Bazar 5 inch; Chittagong 3 inches; Sibsagar, Silchur and Cherrapunji 2 inches each; Naya Dumka 1|2 inch; Berhampur, Shillong and Jalpaiguri 1 inch each; Pachmarhi 3 inches; Gorakhpur 2 inches; Jubbulpore 1 inch; Sonamarg 2 inches; Gulmarg 1 inch; Srinagar and Dras 3|4 inch each; Layallpur 1|2 inch; Karwar 3 inches; Calicut 2 inches; Marmagao and Cochin 1 inch each; Sholapur 3|4 inch.

Monsoon will strengthen in Malabar, Konkan and Burma, and rainfall will increase and extend in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in the central parts of the country. Kashmir and each and north Punjab and extend in the United Provinces

Heavy Rainfall Warning

Locally heavy rain will occur in Malabar, Kanara and Arakan during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 22.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .041 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.7 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.6 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JUNE 22

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 22.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 76/8, 76/8 and 77. The market was rather quiet owing to the lack of better advices from abroad in consequence of which prices suffered a setback on liquidation and local selling but later on receipt of steadier London cables prices rallied on covering and closed steady at Rs 76/4, 76/4 and 76/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 35/1/3 and 35/3. Trading was quiet and featureless with narrow movements in foreign exchanges creating feeling of hesitancy. The market finally closed steady at Rs. 34/15/3, 35/1 and 35/2/9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 22.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 22

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/11
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/6
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 100/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/8 and after declining to Rs. 94/7/6 improved to Rs. 94/9.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 22

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 July-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 266 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 156

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 109 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 11/16 22nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 22nd instant
Java/London 7.21 22nd instant
London/Paris 74.60 21st instant
London/Belgium 29.15 1/2 21st instant
London/Switzerland 15.07 1/2 21st instant
London/Italy 59.81 21st instant
London/Berlin 12.25 21st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 21st instant
London/New York 4.93 11/16 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-1-1 1/2 20th instant £7-1-2 1/2 21st instant
Silver London Ready 32 5/16 20th instant 32 1/8 21st instant
Silver London Forward 32 9/16 20th instant 32 3/8 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 72 1/4 20th instant 72 3/8 21st instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 20th instant 13/16 per cent 21st instant
London discounts 6 mos 13/16 per cent 20th instant 13/16 per cent 21st instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 21

July 0.81 1/8 plus 3/4c
September 0.81 3/8 plus 1/2c
December 0.83 7/8 plus 1/2c

Nothing Doing In Shares

Absence Of Business

OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF

BOMBAY, June 22.

The local Share Bazar was dull and featureless and prices fluctuated within a narrow ra nge.

Professional operators are holding aloof awaiting commencement of business for the next settlement on Monday.

Tata Steel Dfds. fluctuated within a narrow range of Rs. 662 and Rs. 653 while ordinary shares moved between Rs. 148-8 and Rs. 150-4.

In other sections there was little business. The market appears liquidated and indicates moderate improvement next week.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 22.

100 Ahm. Advance 300 0
500 Bom. Cotton 40 0
250 Bom. Dyeing 826 4
250 Bradbury 108 12
100 Century 263 12
100 Central India 293 12
100 Colaba 138 2
100 Coorla 107 8
100 Crescent 7 4
250 Currim 5 0
250 David 60 0
250 Dawn 365 0
1 E D Sassoon 0 3 3
100 Finlay 112 8
100 Gokak 194 6
1000 Hindustan 1,725 0
100 Indore 68 12
50 Kastoorchand 0 8
100 Khatau 82 8
100 Kohinoor 201 4
250 Laxmi 667 8
100 Madhavji 5 0
250 Madras United 45 0
1000 Morarji 800 0
250 Model 49 6
50 Mysore 108 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 22

Century 262 261 263 262 263/12
Bombay Dyeing 820 817 825 822 826/4
Kohinoor 200 197 202 200
Central India 293 292 293
New Great 142 143 141 142/8
Simplex 76
Swadeshi 187 186
Bundi 38/12 38/8 38/10 38/2 38/6
I Cement 438 435 437 433/2
Punjab 28/6 28/8 28/4
Shahabad 520 505 507
Andhra 1695 1693 1702 1697 1701/4
Tata Hydro 177/8 176/8
Tata Power 1585 1576 1587 1580
Tram Ord 149/1
T Steel Defd 660 653 661 657 662 657/8
T Steel Ord 149/8 148/12 150/4 149/12 148/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 174 173/8
Bellapur 323 322 323 319/6
B Steam 298/12
B Burma 347 345 348 346/4

200 New Great 142 8
100 Oomanshahi 55 0
100 Phoenix 317 2
25 Sassoon Silk 38 0
1000 Sholapur 2.300 0
50 Simplex 76 14
100 Swadeshi 186 4
100 Swan 77 8
25 Tata 8 0
500 Vishnu 1360 0
1000 Western 850 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda 99 0
25-50 Central 37 3
500 Imperial 1550 0
125-500 Im. Con. 391 4
50-100 India 119 0
5 Union 5 4

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi 38 6
70 Gwalior 130 0
100 Indian 433 0
40 Katni Dfd. 1550 0
100 Katni 422 8
75 Okha 262 8
10 Punjab 28 4
100 Shahabad 507 8
70 United 106 4

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter 12 12
15-75 New India 44 8
200 Oriental 4460 0
10-100 Vulcan 7 10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old 157 8
1000 Andhra Valley 1701 4
10 Ajmer 10 12
50 Bombay Tram 149 1
100 Bombay Suburban 177 8
10 Broach 11 2
100 Karachi 230 0
100 Poona 218 12
100 Surat 195 0
100 Tata Hydro 176 9
1000 Tata Power 1580 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 855 0
100 Amr. Patty 121 0
100 C Province 86 0
100 Dhond Baramati 94 0
100 Gujarat 72 0
100 Mandra Bhon 94 0
100 Pachora Jamner 85 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge 93 0
500 Tapty Valley 780 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur 30 0
30 Tata Steel Def. 657 8
75 Tata Steel Ord. 149 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 166 4
50 Belapur Sugar 319 6
250 Bombay Steam 298 12
125 Bombay Burma 346 4
50 Bombay Burma Conty 113 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol 3 3 5
50 Bomaby Telephone 110 4
100 Indian Bleaching 123 12
100 Ind. Radio Defd. 512 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy. 502 8
1000 Port Canning 600 0
15 Scindia 11 5
30 Tata Construction 81 12
25 Tata Oil 18 0

PREFERENCE.

7 p c Andhra Valley 1350 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 281 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams 81 0
5 p.c. Central India 507 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st 135 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd 143 12
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement 14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro 140 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power 1382 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 176 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 173 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill 13-0
7 p.c. Vishnu 650 0

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Cloudy unsettled showers.
Central: Cloudy unsettled. Showers in Arkansas
West: Mostly cloudy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 20th June 7,574 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,305143 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,175,680 bales
Increase 129,463 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 22

Broach J/A opening 229 1/4; highest 230; lowest 228 3/4; closing 229 1/2
Broach A/M 1936 opening 212 3/4; highest 213 1/2; lowest 212 1/2; closing 213 1/4
Oomra July opening 207 1/4; highest 208; lowest 207 1/4; closing 207 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 190 3/4; highest 191 1/2; lowest 190 3/4; closing 191
Bengal July opening 142 1/2; highest 143 1/4; lowest 142 1/2; closing 143 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 137; highest 137 3/4; lowest 137; closing 137 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 4 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 32
Tejimandi for Broach settlement (21-7-35) Rs. 10 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 22

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213/4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 213/12. The market was dull and featureless with restricted business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened easy at a loss of 4 points and closed steady at a decline of 2 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	229	12	0
Broach A/M	213	12	0
Oomra July	207	12	0
Oomra D/J	191	12	0
Bengal July	143	4	0
Bengal D/J	137	12	0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 22

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. American advices were unchanged. Locally the market is now technically sound and think it advisable to buy scale down. The gold market was steady with a small business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-7 11/16. London market closed 3/16d up and the local silver market improved as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	76	8	0
Ashad delivery	76	15	0
Shravan delivery	77	8	0
Ready gold	35	0	0
Ashad delivery	35	1	0
Shravan delivery	35	2	0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 21

Spot silver prices again remained unchanged at 72 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 21

July 72.40 plus 15
September 73.10 plus 30
December 74.10 plus 35.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 21

Market little general selling
Spot 32 1/8
Forward 32 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-1-2 1/2

CONSIDERABLE RE-SELLING IN SILVER

Less Demand From Bombay

London, June 19

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—Demand from the Indian Bazaars was less in evidence, the weak advices from Bombay being followed by considerable re-selling which was responsible for the fall in prices today. There have been further sales on Chinese account but speculators bought and America has given occasional support. Conditions on the whole are however rather quiet. The market appears somewhat undecided and at present the outlook seems to depend on the continuation of American support."

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 21

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 7/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106

MISSIONARY SPIRIT FOR SOCIALISTS

Dr. Sumant Mehta's Call To Youths Of Gujarat

Socialist Leader Outlines Programme For Organising Masses And Peasants

Ahmedabad, June 22.

An appeal to the youths of Gujarat to call a conference in every district with a view to mobilise joint action, was made by Dr. Sumant Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee at the First Gujarat Socialist Conference which met this afternoon at Ahmedabad.

After tracing the growth of the Socialist movement, Dr. Mehta outlined in brief, the programme of the Party.

Stressing the importance of a reshuffling of forces with a view to revitalise and crystallize anti-imperialist struggle, Dr. Mehta advocated organization of the exploited peasantry, helping trade unions and starting of "study circles" in towns and villages.

Attack On C. P. B.

"Indian politics are to-day in a veritable melting pot, and all attempts to organise the discontent of the masses in anti-imperialist channels are being stifled by the reactionary activities of the C.P.B. and imperialist repression. All political activities of the Congress have been reduced to the C.P.B. activities, Harijan movement and the Village Industries revival.

Revolt of the Congress rank and file against this demoralisation is expressed by the formation of the Congress Socialist Party, and a relaxation of the grip of leadership of the Congress over the people.

Side by side, the discontent of the workers, peasants and the exploited masses is developing in all industrial centres.

To-day this struggle needs to be synchronized with a conscious development of a clear-headed political party. The rapid process of transformation requires a definite shape, inevitably passed through conference, consultations, discussions, etc. This is obvious truism, but it has got to be uttered, becaue there exists vaguely a wrong impression in Gujerat that this province does not require any further conferences.

Doomed To Degeneration

It has been remarked that disciplined soldiers need not have any conferences, they need not read books and other literature, particularly socialist literature. All those who do not follow this dictum are labelled as talkers and imitators of outlandish (and therefore unsuitable) methods and thoughts. A nation which attempts to become impervious to modern current thought is doomed to degeneration and destruction.

Our people once tried to insolate themselves and the experiment turned out to be disastrous. Unfortunately the same perverse angle of viewing advanced thought is predominant in Gujerat. It is controlling our political atmosphere. It is a general consensus of opinion of political workers that a reshuffling of forces with a view to revitalise and crystalise anti-imperialist struggle is necessary. But this has remained a cry in wilderness, keeping the same dead "status quo."

To counteract concentration of such reactionary development in Gujerat, conferences of this nature are necessary to (1) clarify progressive thought, (2) to spread it, and (3) to chalk out the immediate programme which can be carried out by all those who agree or sympathise with the new ideas. This has been done in the past and it will have to be done in the future. I advise all the youths and Congress Socialists of Gujerat to call a conference in every district with a view to mobilise joint action.

Verdict Of History.

It is necessary to trace the development and growth of forces which have brought political stalemate in this province. To neglect their role is to look for fruit without the tree. More than 55 per cent. of the peasantry are landless, while other 35 per cent. are burdened with uneconomic holdings. Gujerat and Kathiawar interspersed ethnically and geographically are the same parts of the same whole. Gujerat is to-day a centre of bourgeois development. Kathiawar having a host of Indian states has remained always backward and a centre of feudal reaction and repression. The trades and industries of Gujerat have been since centuries, a thriving occupation of the wealthy class.

Though exporting much of its raw produce, Gujerat has for the last fifty years been steadily developing as an important textile centre in India. In all important cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nadiad, Broach, Surat, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, and Wadhwan, the process of concentration of capital is going on.

This process of concentration of capital in Gujerat is slowly draining other provinces in India of their wealth, and Gujarat has become practically an exploiter's province.

Gandhiji for the first time tried to mobilise the discontent of the anti-imperialist exploited masses, but by setting definite limits to their actions, trying to bring pressure on the Government for getting some concessions as a result of which the upper strata of society would be installed in power, without disturbing the feudal-capitalist social structure. If the youth of today disagrees with Gandhiji, we should take it as an achievement of the consciousness Gandhiji has been able to create during the last 15 years.

Since '28 there has been an enormous awakening among the landholders, peasant proprietors, the capitalists and the youths.

Working Class Awakes

The spontaneous strike of the Ahmedabad textile workers in 1919, gave definite shape to the working class in Gujarat. It would be interesting to note that the initiative of the textile workers, organisation in Ahmedaoad was inspired by humanitarian and reformist leading capitalists.

The class conscious capitalists immediately saw in the rising discontent of the textile workers of Ahmedabad seeds of a class-conscious proletarian movement. Hence before the workers could mobilise their rank on genuine lines of class struggle, the capitalists successfully diverted the workers' discontent by encouraging a labour organisation based entirely on lines of collaboration ultimately resulting in company unionism. This growth is peculiar to Gujarat.

Since then, the Mahajan though ostensibly standing for the interest of the workers have acted against the genuine interests of the working class.

As A Protest

The Congress Socialist Party came into existence as a protest against the highly rightist wing of the Congress leaders when they blessed and supported the C. P. Board; but historically it was bound to come. The resolutions passed at Lahore (1929) and Karachi (1931) gave a very clear premonition of its coming.

It is not Russian literature alone which it brought into existence. Gandhiji was much influenced by Tolstoy's ideas and mode of life, but Gandhism is not Tolstoyism. Let us have therefore no more bunk about the C. S. Party being the product of Moscow. The Party has been formed because the rank and file of Congressmen are disillusioned by the failure of the last C. D. Movement. The economic crisis has become very intense and there is growing unemployment and abject poverty.

Work For Youths

It is for the leaders to find out and arrange as to how our young men may work for the masses. That is not an easy problem.

1. We should organise the exploited peasantry, viz., the poor peasantry propietors and labourers which includes the backward classes.

3. Organise or help trade unions of the textile and transport workers in Gujarat. We have centres of industry at Ahmedabad, Kadi, Kalol, Bhavangar, Wadhwan, Nadiad, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Navsari, Billimora and other places.

3. Start study circles in towns as well as in some central places for village workers.

4. Organise anti-feudal struggle in the Indian States.

5. Organise public opinion in favour of releasing Meerut Prisoners and all other political prisoners and detenus and agitate in various ways.

6. Organise public opinion with regard to the new constitution.

7. Encourage the struggle going all over Gujarat for economic emancipation or relief from crushing taxation and indebtedness in towns and villages.

8. Start study circles for youths not affiliated to the party. Organise work with a view to abolish class and caste distinctions.

9. Work up for reinstatement of all farmers and peasants deprived of their lands owing to their participation in the movement for National Independence.

I know it is very easy to lay down programmes and very difficult to carry them out because there is a definite paucity of workers. Here is a moderate militant programme and I invite the youth to carry it out.

I would request you not to cease co-operation with people with whom you may have some small theoretical differences. Occasionally they are not of immediate application; frequently we have to test our way to future steps as a guide. You have elected a president who is a thoughtful and trained worker. I now request you to proceed with the work of the Conference."

The 81st birthday of Tapaswi Ramji Laxman Gharat, the veteran leader of Kolaba Dt., will be celebrated in Vithal Mandir at Sasavne to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Mr. Gharat, who was a co-worker with Lokmanya Tilak, is a reputed educationist and expert forecaster of crops.

RAJEN BABU'S PUNJAB TOUR PROGRAMME

LAHORE, June 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress and the President of the Quetta Relief Committee will reach Multan on June 25. He will proceed to Dera Gazi Khan on June 26th morning and returns to Multan on 27th. He may stop for a few hours at Muzzaffargarh.

Leaving Multan on 27th night, he will reach Lahore on 28th morning.—United Perss.

TRAVANCORE'S OLDEST MAN IS 120

Census Reveals State Has 15 Centenarians

TRIVANDRUM, June. 20

The oldest man in Travancore is 120 years of age according to a report from Kotayam which adds that he and his brother, who is 115 years old are residents of Kolladu near Katayam.

They are both members of the Pulaya community, which is one of the Depressed Classes, and both are said to be maintaining perfect health.

Longevity appears more general amongst the Depresed classes for according to the last census returns, almost all the centenarians in the State belong to the Depressed Classes.

The total number of persons who returned themselves as centenarians in the last census in Tarvancore was 30 but subsequent investigation showed that not more than 15 are likely to be 100 years old or over six of them being male and nine females.

All are illiterate. They had absolutely no idea of the date of their birth but a Muslim (male) in Haripad was stated to be about 113 in 1931.

ASAF ALI'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN FILM

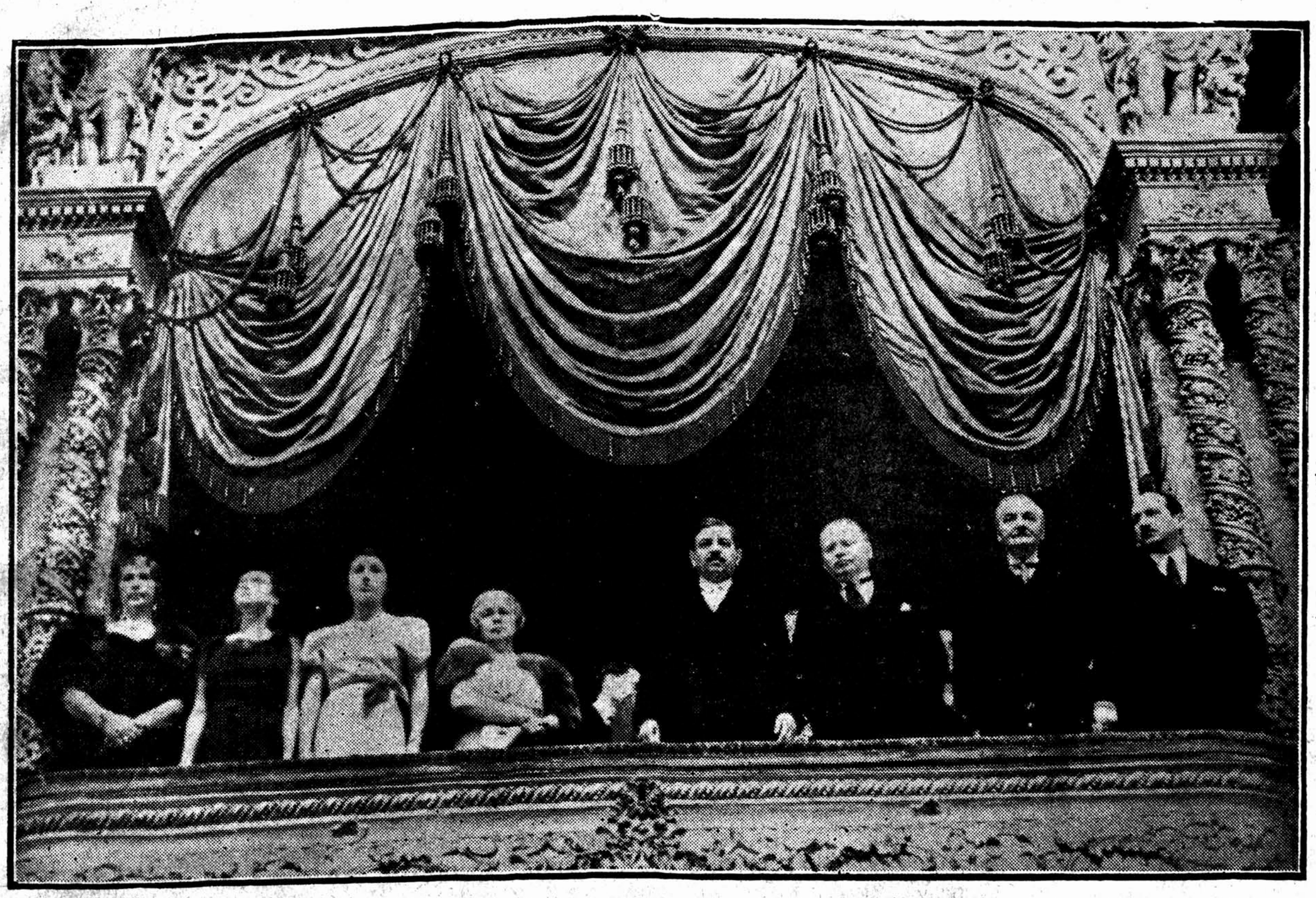
NEW DELHI, June 21. (Delayed).

Before a packed house this evening at the Majestic Cinema, Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., performed the opening ceremony of "Vengeance is Mine," a Super Sagar production.

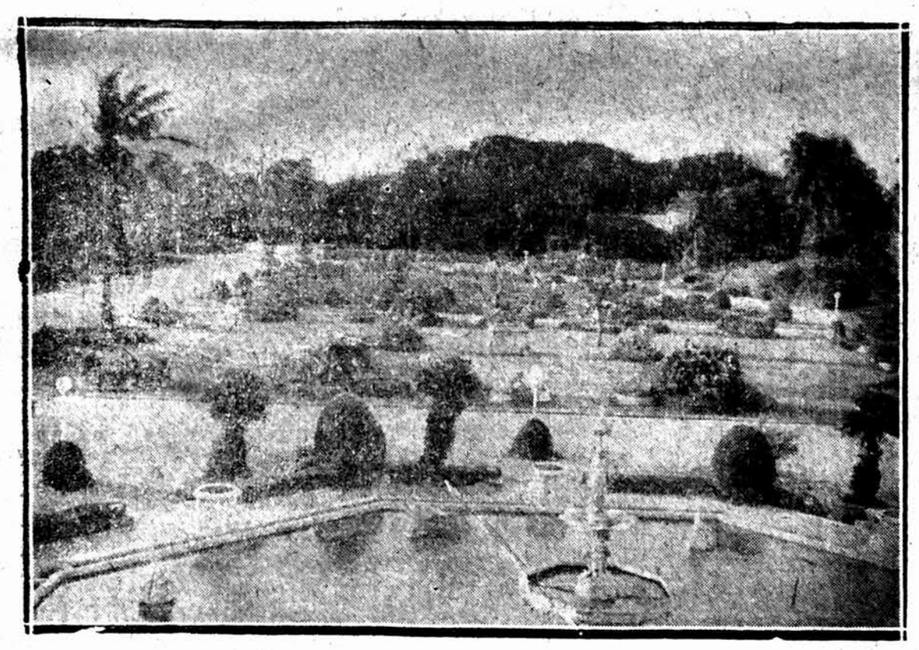
The elite of the city was present. The show was highly appreciated.

Mr. Asaf Ali in the course of his speech said that the film industry was a prosperous industry and stressed on the utility of wise guidance for its betterment. Expects were needed to produce such a masterly production, and this picture was one of those, which could mould the minds of the people.

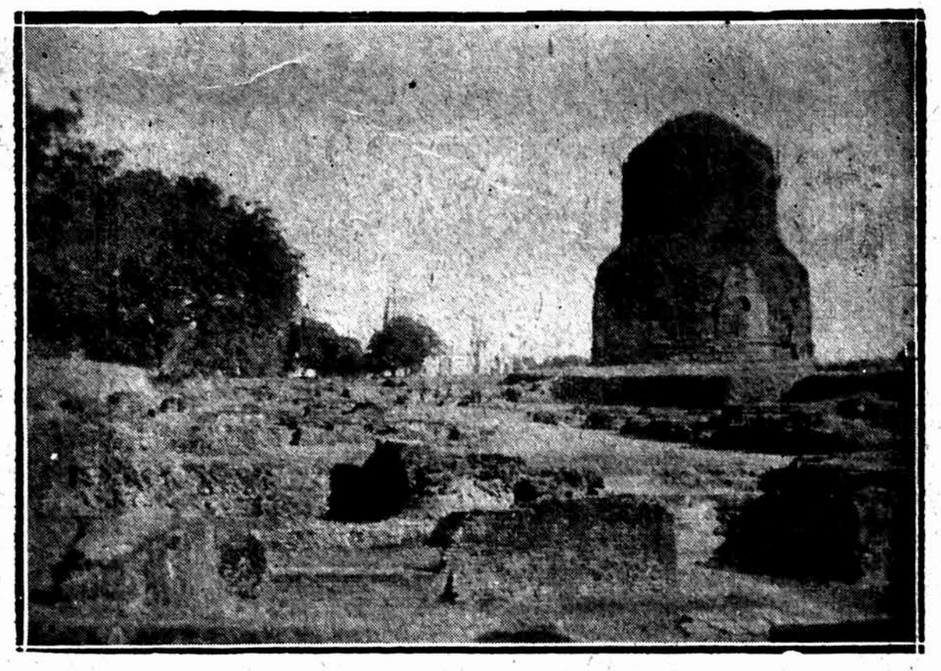
MOSCOW AUDIENCE SINGS MARSEILLAISE



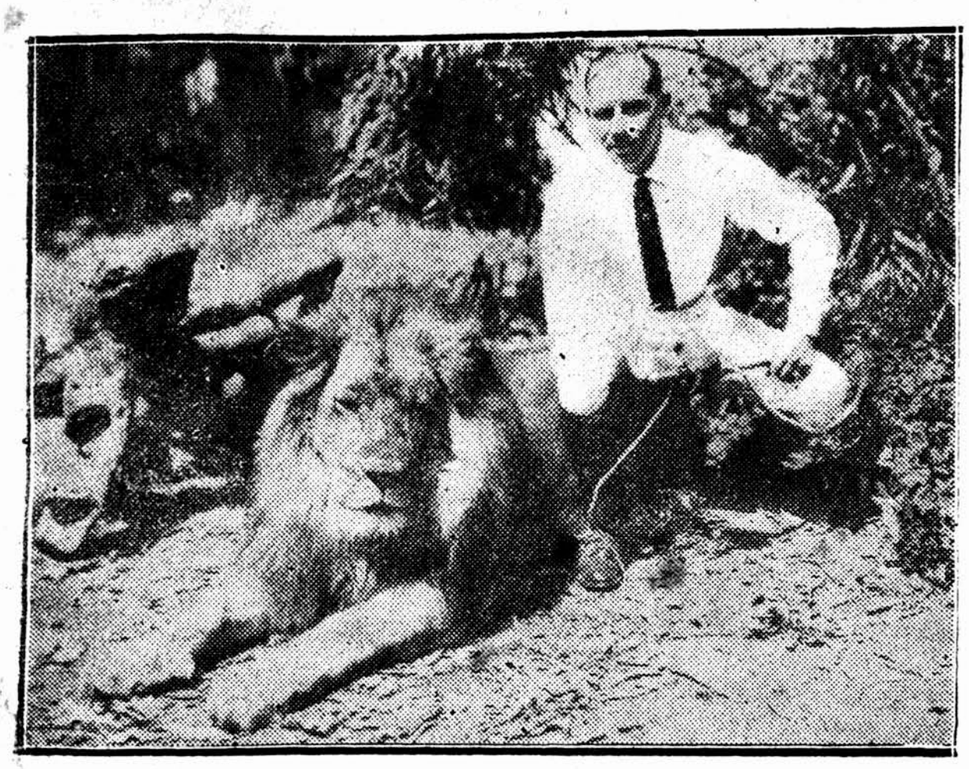
The entire audience rose and sang the Marseillaise and then the Internationale when M. Laval, the French Foreign Minister, attended a special performance at the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow of the opera "Sadko" on May 17. He was accompanied by M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Photo Shows:—M. Laval's party standing in the box during the playing of the Marseillaise. In the box are M. Laval and his daughter; M. Litvinoff, M. Charles Alphand, French Ambassador in Moscow, and Madame Alphand; and M. Alexis Legger, Secretary to the French Foreign Ministry.



The picturesque garden of the Makarpura Palace of the Maharaja of Baroda, designed after the famous Kew Gardens in London.



The ruins at Sarnath, village 5 miles from Benares, where Lord Buddha preached his first sermon and where a central Buddhist University is proposed to be established.



Herman Ziegler, one of world's foremost wild animal trainers, died at Monterey Park, Calif, as a result of an attack by 18 full grown lions he was putting through their paces at Gay's lion farm at Id Monte, near Los Angeles.

Five hundred stamp-dealers from nearly every country in the world gathered at the Holborn Restaurant, London, last month for the eighth annual bourse. It was the biggest event of its kind ever held and transactions up to £10,000 at a time were made.

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Sunday, June 23, 1935

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The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

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